AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 3-0-0 per Bag of 180 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 3-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... " 4-12-0 "
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c. Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,
2 ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,497—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Milkmaid Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langhourne	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6,527	S. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langhorne	5th April,
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6,577	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT- usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,212	1st March 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st April 1902

PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 392.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	.....	2,771	16th March.
* S. S. AMPHITRITE	....	3,879	8th April.
S. S. " FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 620. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one year by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to across the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klan	2,650	3rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passage apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 26th February, 1902.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 3,282 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 3rd March.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th February, 1902.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—32, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—5, Quay Francois Joseph
CAPE TOWN S.A.—8, Adderley Street.
DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., Austrian Lloyds, Messageries, Rubattino, Anchor, and the other LINERS and NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 200.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this. LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly. REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES. SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut o it from same, fowarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials vis China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

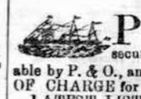
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 4th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th February 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION,

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,250	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 8th March, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value. There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

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AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

Beware of spurious Imitations.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS and at THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY, No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay

PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
"TIMES"
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM,
182
SETS OF BEST
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
By special arrangement with English manufacturers,
REMAINING TO BE GIVEN AWAY at the initial payment of
Rs. 15
and six further monthly payments of the same amount.
No extra charge for setting the Rubbers, and to upcountry constituents no charges for Packing.
UNTIL 15TH MARCH, 1902,
First Come, First Served.

For order forms and particulars, apply to GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co., 97, MECONS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW

LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many orders which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.

We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,
C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

OF A
RAILWAY REGULATOR Rs. 6-8,
16 Lines open faced Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch:—
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
OR A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaire, Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)

PRIZES:—One Prize for Rs. 1,000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Rs. 1.

Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.

The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902 ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dharrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

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WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
SURGICAL AND VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
CHEMICAL AND ELECTRICAL APPARATUS,
AND ALL PATENT AND
PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS.
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN WITH
RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS,
AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

SPECIAL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to THE INCREASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per month	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, supplied.

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

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WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 3. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road, They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, and DINNERS AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

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HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE, AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES CALCUTTA, SIMLA, BOMBAY, OOTACAMUND AND MADRAS, and the principal MESSES and CLUBS throughout India and Burma.

BACON—	Rs. a.
REAL WILTS MIDDLE, from 20 to 30 lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1 2
do. do. do. do. on cut	1 3
REAL WILTS BELLY, from 8 to 20lb., each per lb., (original weight)	1 0
do. do. do. on cut	1 1
CUMBERLAND BELLIES, from 10 to 16lb. each per lb.	1 0
do. do. do. on cut	1 1
RASHERS OF BACON, per lb. tin	1 4
HAMS—	
Home cured, Pale Cumberland, from 7 to 26 lb., each per lb.	1 2
Cooked ready for table, whole or half Ham per lb.	2 0
Cooked, in slices "	2 8

CHEESE—	Rs. a
STILTON ENGLISH PRIZE DAIRY, whole Cheese, Per lb.	1 6
do. do. do. on cut "	1 8
GORGONZOLA, REAL, whole Cheese "	1 6
do. do. do. on cut "	1 8
CAMMEMBERT, Real, per large tin "	1 12
MENAUTA per tin "	1 4
CHESHIRE do. on cut "	1 0
GRUYERE, Real "	1 0
CHEDDAR, Pale Loaf "	0 14
DOUBLE GLOSTER "	0 14
AMERICAN "	0 12
EDAMS & GOUDAS "	0 12

COLD WEATHER DELICACIES NOW.

Ox Tongues, Bath Chaps, Cakes, French Plums, Turkish Figs, etc., etc., Tom Smith's Famous Sweets and Crackers.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LIST.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
VICEREGAL CATERERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.
FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65
781	Painting a la Watteau...	Rs. 75
712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
501	Transparent Enamel ...	55
527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... " 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.
FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

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We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

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Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes'
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOIGRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Boyau a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Fruits, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine Article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

MATINEE } TO-DAY
MATINEE } at 4 SHARP.

A GOLD AND SILVER WATCH WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AMONG THE CHILDREN.

Children half price to all parts of the Circus.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

A GREAT PROGRAMME.

THE BICYCLE DRAWING.

THE BICYCLE DRAWING.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

Drawing of the Bicycle to take place at the Circus. Every person purchasing a Ticket of Admission Rs. 1, 2, 3, 4, will be given a Coupon-number during the week.

NOTICE.—The drawing takes place at the Circus in presence of the audience and the winning number must be there, or the drawing goes on, until among the audience present.

R. LOVE, Manager.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4TH.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. ROBERT LOVE.

THE POPULAR MANAGER.

BOB WILL SING. BOB WILL CLOWN.

For this occasion there will be decided a wager of Rs. 100, a well-known Book-maker and Jockey having to ride the Act known as The British Foxhunter on that Evening.

A RIDING COMPETITION.

(AMATEURS ONLY).

THE PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.

POPULAR PRICES : Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, Gallery, for Natives only, Annas 8.

Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon ; and 4 to 6 p.m.

N.B.—The Tramway Company will run late Trams after the Performance to all parts of the City.

Mrs. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE.....Sole Manager.
Col. CHAS. B. HICKS ...Representative.

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FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Mr. JOHN GUNN'S LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH

Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES

IN THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES :—

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 1st MARCH,
"RUNAWAY GIRL"
MONDAY 3RD, & TUESDAY 4TH MARCH,
"TOREADOR"
WEDNESDAY, 5TH & THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH,
THE GAY PARISIENNE

In which the following Specially Selected Company will appear :—

Mr. J. A. WARDEN — Miss MARIE SHIELDS
Mr. W. H. KEMBLE — Miss GAYNOR ROWLANDS
Mr. CHAS. BROWN — Miss HELEN SEDGER
Mr. CHAS. BOVIS — Miss GWLADYS PARRY
Mr. WILLIAM BOVIS — Miss EDITH CORAL
Mr. FRITZ EMMA — Miss ALICE POWELL
Mr. W. TALLEUR — Miss EDITH GAIRD-WOOD
ANDREWS — Miss WINIFRED EVERNE
Mr. HARRY GREGORY — Miss LILLIAN CORAL
EDWARD LAURI — Miss HILDA COOKE
Miss ELSIE

FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

ADMISSION.—
Stalls Rs. 3 — Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 3 — Gallery Re. 1.

PLAN OF TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO., LD.

A LATE TRAIN timed to leave COLABA at 0-40 Railway time, for all Stations up to Andheri, will run 15 minutes later, until further notice, for the convenience of Passengers visiting the Novelty Theatre.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FROM the 1st of MARCH, the RATE PER WORD for ORDINARY MESSAGES via TEHERAN or SUEZ between INDIA including BURMAH on the one side and Korea (including Algeria, Tunis, Tangiers and Tripoli, but excluding Russia and Turkey) on the other side, will be REDUCED to One Rupee Fourteen Annas per Word. Rates for Telegrams passing Europe shown in Section 7,8,9,10 and 10A of the Telegraph Guide are reduced by One Rupee two Annas per Word in each case. Rates via Turkey remain the same as before for the present.

From the same date Rates for Express Press Telegrams from India or Burmah to the United Kingdom, France, New York, Chicago, California and San Francisco are reduced by Four Annas per Word in each case.

F. A. KENYON,
Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Bombay, 28th February, 1902.

NOTIFICATION

No. 6,314.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

CALCUTTA, the 13th December, 1901.

IN EXERCISE of the POWERS conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Clause be substituted for Clause 10 of the conditions printed on the back of Forms VI and VII of the licenses prescribed by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 515, dated the 6th March, 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications, namely :—

"10. This license does not authorize the Licensee to possess Government Arms or Ammunition or, unless he is specially authorized in that behalf by the Local Governments, to possess or sell ordinary Revolvers of European manufacture or magazine pistols."

Explanation.—A "Government Arm" is a Fire-Arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, which is prepared for and supplied to the Government.

J. P. HEWETT.
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion,
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1900 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1899 and 1900, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT CHARNIWADI LANE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 4 p.m., the materials for removal of the following properties :—

All the materials of the property, Street No. 73, 41, 42, 44, 45, and 75 at Charni Road Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st March, 1902.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY
BANK STREET, FORT.

Sale of very valuable Household Furniture, Cottage Piano by Schneider, grand art pictures, best electro-plated ware, suitable for giving presents, cabs perambulator, &c. at Nepean Sea, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, at 1 p.m. at the above address the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, such as drawing-room sofa, inlaid rich tapestry cabinets, almirahs, Kirmani carpets, rich glass and crockeryware, very best electroplated-ware by Reed and Barton and others, suitable for giving presents, hanging and table lamps, musical instruments, pedestal case cottage piano by A. Schneider and Co., strong-built victoria and one horse complete, baby perambulator, rocking horse, Japanese vases, &c., the property of Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS TALYARKHAN, Barrister-at-Law, proceeded to England.

The property of another gentleman—

1 rubber-tyre cabriolette by Windover, nearly new,
1 very handsome white Arab horse, a perfect picture in excellent condition.

1 silver tyre square-shape Landau in good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, 1st March, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Cooks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON issued at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

EK-DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with tall bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

REDUCED PRICE SALE.—For 10 Days only. Rare bargains in Boots and Shoes, Harness, Spare Reins, Traces, &c., at SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

BARGAINS in LADIES' and GENT'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only, at SUTOR & Co's., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

BARGAINS in BOYS' and GIRLS' BOOTS and SHOES.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only at SUTOR & Co's, Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

BARGAINS in HARNESS.—Reduced Price Sale for 10 Days only, Special Bargains in Single and Double Harness, also spare Reins, Traces, &c. at SUTOR & Co's, Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. W. Llewellyn's Furniture, Billiard Table, Piano, Garden, etc., at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, to be SOLD on 4th instant.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects, by D. J. Tata, PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT, FIRST CLASS HONOURS (LONDON), Rs. 4, care of The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ld., near Currency Bank.

KASHMIR FLOATING ESTABLISHMENT.—Superior BOARD and RESIDENCE from Rs. 100 monthly. Every facility for Boating and Yachting on the Lakes.—Miss MIDDLETON, Srinagar, Kashmir.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DEMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

M. BRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at one Rupee each. Do not miss this opportunity and have a look at them.

TO BE LET, for six months, from middle of May, BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, completely Furnished. Apply E. L. BARION.

COMMODIOUS FLAT TO LET for season, Apollo Chambers. Apollo Bunder, Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW more, Apply Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Side Manager, to JAFERBHAI MOOKRI CASSAMBHAI, Jail Road, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy Grammar P. W. D. and Commercial Subjects for Gazette Charges, by S. R. and exams. of English Boards, Mostly London, 9, Elphinstone DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from Circle.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of cycles to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 5.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, at the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, are the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "creation" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

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DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 15 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 far year including Postage.

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WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, SITUATION as Travelling Companion or to teach young Children in a Native Nobleman's family. Apply to "HONOUR" Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Gazette."

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

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FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes :—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the less pain since—in fact, I am in as good health at ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly prased.

"May 15, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes :—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s., sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

MORENAS & CO.,

ICES,

REFRESHMENTS.

CAKES, PLAIN AND DECORATED.

PASTRY

Made by an experienced hand,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH AND TOFFEES.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS

IN

FANCY BOXES,

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 25-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

A speedy reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "DR. DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, as, thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and impotency.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, &c., Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections ; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels ; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the Scottish Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, BOUVERIE STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B Subordinate Judge, Dholka ; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four high Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the Mint registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DR. J. POLLEN, B. A., L. L. D, I. C. S., will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 4th March, 1902, at 5-30 P. M.

SUBJECT:—"PROGRESS" (a problem).

Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

R. A. ARNOLD JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

SILICATE PAINTS.

EXTRA-GLOSS ready mixed SILICATE PAINTS supplied from stock. These are cheaper than Enamels but have a similar appearance and produce a very decorative effect, prices and particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COMPRISING THE G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING CHARGES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1902, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st day of April 1902.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be had on application to the undersigned.

2. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February 1902.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.
AFFILIATED TO THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE LUCKNOW.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss STEPHENSON-JELLIE, B. A. (Honours) University of London; Late Vice-Principal of High Schools in England, South Hampstead (London, N. W.) and Southport. Honours Certificate from Oxford University in English: Double Scholar, University College, Bristol.

ASSISTED BY

Miss WILLIAMS (First Division Certificate, College of Preceptors, England), and a complete staff of thoroughly efficient Government Certificated Teachers.

MUSIC

Miss CLAUDINE O'BRIEN, Pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sims Reeve, Certificated Pianiste and Vocalist (Trinity College, London); Higher Examination Singing and Special Certificate in the Art of Teaching from Mr. A. Shakespeare and Sir August Manns.

THE KHURSHAED MUNZIL, which was formerly known as the 32nd Moss Cottage, is a large double storied building in its own extensive grounds, and has been rendered admirably suited to the requirements of a Boarding School by the expenditure thereon of more than a lakh of rupees from the Martiniere Female Education Fund, to supply additional class-rooms, music-rooms, covered playground, and dormitories.

The girls are educated up to the work of the Government High or Final Standard of Education for Europeans in India and are presented annually for independent examination by he High School Examiners of the Government.

(The Government letter of 27th July, 1899, raised the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School to the High or Final Standard).

Prizes are annually given at the Martiniere Prize Distribution to those girls who do the best in daily lessons and in the terminal and annual examinations, as also to those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct through the year.

In the recent Government examinations the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School sent in 27 candidates of whom 26 passed.

NAMELY

Eleven for the Primary School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Seven for the Middle School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Nine for the High School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. Eight of the nine passed.

TERMS

For the Scholastic or working year.

BOARDERS.

	If fee for the Scholastic year payable quarterly in advance.	That is to say, the charge for each of the working months is as follows.
For each girl under 12 years of age ...	Rs. 170	Rs. 17
For each girl above 12 years of age ...	Rs 210	Rs. 21

The above charges include Board, Tuition, and Medical attendance.

In case two or more sisters come from the same family, full fees will be charged for only one girl. For the others, there will be a reduction of two rupees each per mensem.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Charge for Tuition ..... Rs. 5 per mensem
Use of School Omnibus ..... Rs. 5 per mensem

MUSIC.

Pupils can have instruction in music, on payment of an extra charge of Rs. 8 per mensem, which includes the use of Pianos.

Apply to THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila.
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Penang.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama
Deli (Sumatra).	Hongkong.	Kobe.
Thatping.	Foochow	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances

4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Bombay mails of 15th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£94 5-8 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 = 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 1-2 unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ....£84 9-16 =1-16
Bar Silver in London.....25 3-8 = -1-16
Do New York.....55 1-8 = + 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris..25·15 = — 1
Do New York .....4·87 3-4 = unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = "
" Short London Bills 2 3-4 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 " = "

Council Bills Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 29,000 of at 1-4 1-16.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 19,000, Spot 4 21-32 Arrivals closed quiet.

Feb. 4·26	Feb.-Mar. 4·34	Apl.-May 4·35	July-Aug. 4·36	Oct.-Nov. 4·19
—1	—1	—1	—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	45,000
Do. last year	45,000
Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Do. to Continent	36,000
Mid-Uplands	8·3-4
Futures, month of May	8·43 — 6
Do. do. Aug.	8·27 — 4

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 45 1-5. April-May. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 42 3-4. April-May Sellers. Tone quiet.

Rapeseed Brown 39. April-May Sellers. Tone quiet.

Linseed 53 3-4. May-June. Sellers Tone easier Arrivals 'Vienna.' 'Dromonby.'

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion.....	£37,900,000	Inc.	£ 400,000
Public Deposits.....	£18,000,000	Inc.	£1 200,000
Other do.	£42,000,000	Inc.	£ 2,400,000
Other Securities	£34,000,000	Inc.	£ 3,300,000
Notes and Gold.....	£27,100,000	Inc.	£ 400,000

The Bank's reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 27th February, 1902:—

Cotton	10,094 bales.
Wheat	3,404 cwts.
Linseed	23,143 "
Rapeseed	5,379 "
Gingellyseed	17,029 "
Poppyseed	84 "
Groundnuts	745 "
Castorseed	5,703 "
Rice	49,060 "
Myrabolams	14,025 "
Cottonseed	7,357 "

Imports of Gold Bullion s.s. 'Maltu' from London Rs. 76,800.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY FEB. 28.

THE last week in the month has largely increased the export trade, as usual, and heavy shipments have been made both to Europe and the Far East. The receipts of cotton into Bombay have again beaten the record. As extra sidings have recently been put on to the Colaba Station, for discharging cotton, the block on the railway has been practically cleared, and the large arrivals are no doubt greatly due to this clearance. It is the general opinion that receipts of cotton in the up-country markets are showing a decided falling off, but notwithstanding this estimates of the total arrivals of the crop in Bombay are increasing, and it is now probable that they will be over two millions of bales. The Bengal crop is undoubtedly a very large one and 5,00,000 bales will possibly come to Bombay. The marked feature in the market is the continued steadiness in America in face of the largely increasing stocks. In Liverpool also, prices are not giving way, and there is an under current of firmness, in spite of large supplies. Locally there has been some decline in prices, especially in Bengals, partially due to heavy receipts, and also to the tight money market prevailing. The latest advices from Japan state that the market is easy owing to the accumulation of stocks, but the recent fall in prices here has brought in a few fresh orders, and business is moving. The local Mills are still buying from hand to mouth, and orders from Europe remain on a very small scale. With the large stocks now available in Bombay, it is not surprising that buyers generally are holding off, in anticipation of a further considerable decline in prices. But the future of the market largely depends on the movements in Lancashire and Liverpool and up to the present time no weakness is apparent. As important question to those interested in the Cotton trade of India, was brought very fully to the notice of the members of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce by their Chairman, at the annual meeting last week. He gave most interesting details of the experiments that have been made by those in charge of the Agricultural Farm at Cawnpore, towards what he rightly described as "The Scientific Culture of Cotton," and we would recommend his remarks to the careful study of all persons who take an interest in the question of improving the style of cotton grown in India. It would appear from the experiments that have been made in Cawnpore during the last sixteen years, that a very marked improvement has been made in the attempt to acclimatize the American Seed in this country, and whereas when the trials were first made, the average yield of clean cotton per acre was only about 90 lbs.; in more recent years the yield was worked up to as high as 350. lbs. while during the last few years, by growing two crops per annum, as much as 600 lbs. of clean cotton per acre was picked in one year. Such an outturn as this, compared with 80 or 90 lbs. per acre, which is considered an average one for India, is very striking; but as this result has evidently been obtained on irrigated land, the cost of irrigation must be taken into account, when making comparison. It would appear from the figures given by Mr. Johnson that, provided the capital was available, a large amount of land might easily be put under cultivation, on similar lines as have proved so successful in the experimental farms, and with a very profitable result to the investor. Not only is the outturn so largely increased, but the staple also is a great improvement on that of the ordinary cotton grown in India. The tendency to spin higher counts has been on the increase among the local Mill Agents in recent years, and the demand for really good stapled cotton has been larger, and would doubtless increase still further, if the buyers knew they could rely on getting a regular supply of cotton such as has been produced on the experimental farms. It would be satisfactory to know whether, considering the success these experiments have met with in Cawnpore, the Government intend to extend the operations and assist in encouraging further experiments on a larger scale, for the benefit of cotton growers generally. Mr. Johnson's opinion, however, seems to be, that considering the success of these experiments, it is necessary for private capital to be embarked; and that those interested in the trade, should now carry on to a successful issue, and for trading purpose, the experiments already instituted by Government.

There has been a much quieter tone in the Seeds Markets in Europe during the past week, and locally prices have declined, while business generally has been more restricted. The season for Gingelly seed is practically closed, and the new crops of Rapeseed and Linseed are commencing to arrive. Receipts of cotton seed are now falling off, and with the present high level of prices for this article new business is not moving. The Freight Market has been quiet throughout the week with quotations nominally unchanged, at 14s. to 14s 6d. March to May shipment and enquiry from shippers very limited. Two steamers have been berthed for Antwerp and Dunkirk, April loading at 14s. and a steamer is reported to have been chartered at the same rate one port only, March-April shipment. In leading steamers a fair business has been done during the week at 13-6 to 14s 6d according to ports required.

Money has been in active demand from day to day, but the intense stringency of the market experienced last week, has eased off, and there has not been the same acute feeling of tension. The heavy arrivals of cotton have caused a considerable drain on the available funds, and the outgoing mail carries a large supply of mercantile paper against the big shipments which have been made this week. The demand from Rangoon still continues on a very large scale, and Calcutta is drawn on very freely. The allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday last was taken up in a great part by Calcutta, to which port 56·20 lakhs out of the 80 lakhs tendered for were alloted. The Council Bills now en route for Bombay are on a much smaller scale than we have recently been receiving, and of the Telegraphic Transfers allotted this week only a very small proportion has come to Bombay. Since Monday last Sterling Exchange has remained practically unaltered, with Bank T. T. quoted at 1s. 4 1-16d. and occasionally an extra thirty-second available against ready bills, while 1s. 4 3-32d. for T. T. and Demand combined, in equal amounts has sometimes been offered. Bank Demand has remained at 1s. 4 3-32d. for delivery this and next mail and a moderate amount of business has been done. For forward delivery Bank T. T. for March at 1s. 4 1-32d., April at 1s. 4d., May at 1s. 3 31-32d. and June at 1s. 3 15-16d. has occasionally been available, and business has been put through at these rates. At the close the feeling is easier. In Mercantile Paper 3 months sight D-A has been quoted 1s. 4 9-32d. for the outgoing mail 1s. 4 1-4d. for mail of 8th March to the end of the month, 1s 4 7-32d April and 1s 4 3-16 May. We hear of little business passing for forward delivery at these quotations, but a fair amount of bills has been placed for early deliveries. The Rupee paper market was fairly steady in the early part of the week and prices advanced to 96·9 for the settlement of Monday next and to 97·1 for 2nd April delivery. But with a considerable surplus to be financed on Monday in the tight money market now ruling, some difficulties in the settlement were apparently anticipated, and rates declined about one-quarter per cent. in both positions. Financial arrangements have been made on a large scale and bankers and loans have been freely made to carry over the large surplus stock. Yesterday advices were received of a considerable fall in prices in Calcutta where rumours were reported to be in circulation that a new rupee loan will probably to announced in the forthcoming budget. Such rumours will be circulated for the next three weeks, and large operations will undoubtedly be entered into, as the bulls and bears sway the market. A very short time ago the general opinion was that a new rupee loan was most improbable in view of the large surplus in the current financial year. The present rumour is that a rupee loan will be provided for in the Budget for Railways and extended irrigation purposes. The date fixed for the official announcement of the Budget is 22nd March, and in the meantime we can only report such rumours as are discussed in the bazaar, giving such publicity to them merely for what they are worth, as causes for effecting fluctuations in the market.

To-day the market closes at 96.5 for each and 3 March settlement and 96.10 for 2 April, after having touched 96.3 and 96.8 respectively, at which rates a large business was put through.

In Bullion we hear of little business passing in silver which has been quiet since last mail left. Gold is active, and a moderate business has been put through during the week.

The Bank of Bombay statement, dated the 22nd instant shows the following changes in comparison with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits ...	...	Rs.	25,51,365 Increase
Other Deposits ...	...	"	14,97,847 do.
Credits Undrawn ...	...	"	1,53,811 do.
ASSETS.			
Government Securities ...	Rs.	9,37,525	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	53,746	Increase
Credits on Securities ...	"	3,04,746	do.
Loans do.	"	27,15,321	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	"	11,33,337	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	"	4,94,127	Increase
Cash	"	26,91,285	do.

The above figures show an increase in the trade demand of 2·43 lakhs. The Bank of Bengal statement dated the 26th inst. shows an increase in the trade demand of Rs. 55,000. Cash at Head Office was up 7 lakhs and was down at the branches 1·50 lakhs. The Government balances had increased 3 lakhs and the Bank's investment had decreased 4·50 lakhs. In both Presidency Banks the rate was unchanged at 8 per cent. per annum.

The Mail of 14th February due in Bombay, to-morrow brings silver to Bombay £210,000, and gold £50,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs	21·30
Bombay	"	15·70
Madras	"	4·40 = 41·40 lakhs.

The Mail of the 21st February due in Bombay about the 7th March, brings silver to Bombay £2,40,000 and gold £50,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs	25·90.
Bombay	"	22·70.
Madras	"	10·80 = 59·40 lakhs.

The Mail of the 28th February due in Bombay about the 14th March brings silver to Bombay £1,00,000 and gold £60,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta.....	lakhs	31·50
Bombay	"	12·00
Madras	"	7·30 = 50·80 lakhs.

PIECE-GOODS.

In the Piece-goods market greys has improved a little and prices for certain favourite cloths have gone up, but all other qualities continue neglected. In whites there is some enquiry, but at lower prices, and though these have given way by about 1-4 to 1-2 anna per piece, no sales could be effected. Prints, Dyed Goods and Fancies there is a fair demand and prices are steady. Owing to firmness of prices in Manchester, no forward business has been booked. Dealers, however, are hopeful of some improvement in the Bazar generally.

YARNS.

The market for English yarns continues quiet, and prices are a little easier. For local yarns there is some enquiry from China, but prices offered are rather lower in sympathy with the fall in exchange. The tone is a shade easier, but will decline to reduce their rates.

METALS.

In Metals the market for copper and yellow metal is very steady both locally and on the other side but there is little fresh business reported. About 50 bundles of Y. M. have been put through at £56-10. for April shipment. Dealers are making resales amongst themselves, out of their former favourable purchases. In iron markets are also very steady and offers that dealers now make are too low for acceptance. Spelter remains steady with little doing. Lead is unchanged, very steady at home, but the local stocks are sufficient for present requirements.

COAL.

The coal market remains quiet. Resales are reported of Dibrugar 500 tons at Rs. 13-8 and of Jardinis Navigation 500 tons at Rs. 12-8. In English coal resales of 500 tons Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 15-12 are reported and a sale is said to have been made of 2,000 tons Cardiff, shortly due, at about Rs. 17-8.

SHARES.

The market generally is steady. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to 1,127 1-2 at which rate there are buyers. Commercials are quiet at 48. In mill shares Petits are 1,600 centrals and Swadeshis are unchanged but steady at 1,485 and 0/5. Curimbhais are steady at 550, Chinas at 455, Davids at 260 and Standards at 195 at which rates they changed hands now and then. Morarjees and Sholapurs are unchanged at 1,360 and 1,625. Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company Mill shares are all steady and they are quoted as under:—Connaughts, 400 Empress 175, James Greaves 250, Howard and Bullough 350, Leopold 117. In miscellaneous list Kemps and Treachers are unchanged and quiet at 290 and 750 while Port Cannings have changed hands at 427 1-2 and 425. In Railway Companies Taptis have improved to 420 and are steady at that rate. Press shares are all quiet. Mofussils are 405, Berars 535 Indians and 150 Volksarts 980.

	Closing quotations.			
EXCHANGE—Tone steady.	Last week.	This week.	Up.	Down.
Bank T. T.	1 4 3/32	1-4 1/16	..	1/32
Bank Demand	1-4 1/8	1-4 3/32	..	1/32
Credit Bills 3 months sight D A	1-4 5/16	1-4 9/32	..	1/32
Credit Bills 6 months sight D A	1-4 7/16	1-4 13/32	..	1/32
French Francs 3 months sight D A	171	171	unch	anged.
Marks 3 months sight D A.	139	139	unch	anged.
Hongkong 30 days sight D A	134	134 1/2	1/2	.....
Shanghai 30 days sight D A	134	133 1/2	...	1/2
Japan 30 days sight D A ..	145½	145 1/2	unch	anged.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3½ per cent. Tone quiet.				
Cash	96·5	96·5	unch	anged.
1st Settlement	96·8	96·3	..	3
2nd Settlement	97·3	16·10	..	3
BANK RATE—				
Bank of England since 6th February	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	unch	anged.
Bank of Bombay since 13th February	8 p. c.	8 p. c.	unch	anged.
Bank of Bengal since 12th February	8 p. c.	8 p. c.	unch	ahged.
Bank of Madras since 7th February	8 p. c.	8 p. c.	unch	anged.
SEEDS—				
Linseed—Tone quiet. Ready	9·7	9·4	..	3
Forward April-May	9·8	9·5	..	3
Rapeseed—Tone quiet. Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6·10 to 13	6·8	...	2 to 5
Brown Cawnpore, Forward April-May	6·12	6·8 to 9	...	4 to 3
Yello w Cawnpore, Ready	Nom.			
Yellow Cawnpore, Forward April-May	7·5	7·3 to 4	...	2
Yellow Guzerat, Ready...	Nom.			
Yellow Guzerat, Forward April-May	7·14	7·12	...	2
Poppyseed—Tone quiet. Ready	Nom.			
Forward April-May	8·13 to 14	8·12	...	1 to 2
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	30·1	29·12	..	8
Forward April-May	31·3	31·0	..	3
Groundnuts—Tone steady. Ready	41·1 to 8	41·0	...	4 to 8
Gingellyseed—Tone quiet. 15 per cent mixed Ready	47	46	..	R 1/0

COTTON.—Tone Dull.

Official buotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	155	149	...	February
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	166	160	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)....	166	160	...	do
Bolati, (M.-G.)	182	176	...	do
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	171	...	do
Dhamangam Poolgam.	183	177	...	do
Julgaum (M. G.) ...	...	173	...	do
Akola do. } Khamgaum do. } Karanja do. }	183	177	...	do
Oomra good staple ...	192	186	...	do
Broach (M. G.) ...	205	...	...	do
Do. do. ...	205	...	202	25 March
Bhownagger (H. G.) ...	...	...	180	25 May.
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	194	do
Westerns ...	...	...	183	do

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	115,929
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 26th Feb.	1,263,689
Shipments for the week, to Europe	15,117
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	33,192
Total....	48,309
Shipments from 1st October to 26th Feb.:—	
Europe	161,831
Japan	299,357
China	67,227
Coast Ports	4,408
Total.....	533,718
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	14,845
China, Japan and Coast Ports	9,502

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds:—

Cotton	110,540 Bales.
Wheat	36,244 cwts.
Linseed	110,812 "
Rapeseed	53,816 "
Gingellyseed	72,754 "
Poppyseed	549 "
Groundnuts	6,696 "
Castorseed	55,777 "
Rice	198,705 "
Myrabolams	57,029 "
Cottonseed	61,144 "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HICKMAN—TURNER—February 25, at St Andrew's Church, Silchar, by the Rev W Drew Robert, St John Hickman, son of Major Robert John Hickman, late of the 60th Rifles, to Agnes Beatrice, third daughter of the late William Turner and of Mrs. Turner, of Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.

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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.

When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water 2-41m., 3-40s. Low water, 9-55s., 9-10s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Organ Recital and Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.

Bombay Club, half yearly General Meeting, 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Extra Races.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

Annual Inspection, B. V. A. camp, Mahalaxmi Fort.

Novelty Theatre: The London Gaiety Company.

Junior Football Tournament, 4 and 5 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, 9 p.m.

P. and O. s.s. Persia, with English mails of 14th ult., due to arrive at 8 a.m.

Indian University Commission, 11 a.m.

Sun rises, 6 p.m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 3-14m., 4-39s. Low water, 5-50m., 5-43s.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 3-15 a.m. to-morrow the 2nd proximo for a run to Santa Cruz via Jacob's Circle and back.

OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Hassan prosecuted Shilloo Eliza, an old offender, on a charge of stealing wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 14, belonging to six different persons, who reside in a Chawl at Jacob's Circle. The evidence showed that on Tuesday night the accused went to the Chawl and carried away clothing which had been left outside the rooms by the tenants to dry. He was arrested on Thursday while attempting to dispose of some of the clothes. He was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, via Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. Umkuzi will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Monday and Tuesday the 3rd and 4th instant.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Tanga, Daressalam, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay and Seychelles, per s. s. Somali will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. on Monday the 3rd instant. Correspondence for Natal and Cape Colony, specially superscribed "despatch per s. s. Somali will also be forwarded.—Mails for Diego Suarez, St. Marie, Tamatave via Tuticorin, Colombo, Reunion, and Mauritius will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday the 4th and 5th instant.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. T. G. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. Dayabhai Tapidas, trustee of the Tulsidas Tapidas Charitable Fund, charged Sitaram Lakhma, a servant of the Fund, with criminal breach of trust with respect to Rs. 920, Mr. Wellniker, pleader, prosecuted. The story was that the accused was employed to collect the rent of the estates of the Fund. He had collected the rent amounting to Rs. 920 and had not paid it in. The accused admitted that he had recovered that amount from various tenants, but as usual he had put it to the two cashiers of the Fund, Mr. Wellicer said that it was the practice in the firm that whenever the rent collector made payments to the cashiers to make certain there and then whether the cashier entered that sum in the book, if the collector neglected to do so he was held responsible for the sum, besides the accused was an old servant. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months hard labour.

AN HABITUAL CRIMINAL.

MR. R. KNIGHT, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in January last, convicted Mahadya bin Inshwarappa of theft and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes. He further ordered, under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that the accused be treated as an habitual criminal. An appeal by the accused from the above decision was disposed of by the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Hr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.

Mr. Knight, in his finding, said the accused was arrested on the 31st of last month at midday in the station yard at Hubli with a couple of bundles of roasted gram in his possession. He had no business to be in that place, which was at a considerable distance from the platform. As he gave an unsatisfactory account of himself, the chief constable was sent for, and the accused soon afterwards admitted that he had stolen the gram from a goods waggon, which he pointed out in the presence of a panch. He had been discharged from jail only five days before. Previous to this he had been convicted four or five times, on each occasion of petty theft. Agreeing with the assessors, Mr. Knight found him guilty. It was very little use, he said, sending the man to jail, but a sentence of transportation would seem disproportionate to a petty offence of this character, and would do him no good. Mr. Knight sentenced him to three months rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes. On the expiry of his sentence, he further ordered, under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that he be treated as an habitual criminal.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal, pointing out to the Sessions Judge that he should, under section 555, have fixed a term not exceeding five years, during which the order was to be in force.

MISCONSTRUCTION OF CANTONMENT LAW.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, have disposed of a reference in the case of Imperator against Shivram Sayanna. The accused was in December last convicted by Mr. H. F. Carnegy, Deputy Collector, Poona city, of continuing failure to comply with the order to remove unauthorised addition to his building though fined Rs. 15, and was sentenced to pay an additional fine of three rupees per day from the first day after the 14th December 1901 till the building was altered according to the sanctioned plan.

Mr. E. L. Cappel, District Magistrate of Poona, made a reference to the High Court in the matter. He said the accused was fined Rs. 15 by the Cantonment Magistrate on the 5th August 1901 for having constructed a building within cantonment limits otherwise than according to the plan sanctioned in this respect by the cantonment committee. On the 14th December, he was convicted of having failed, up to that date, to make the necessary alterations in the building and was sentenced by Mr. Carvalho to pay an additional fine of three rupees per day, etc. This order appeared to Mr. Cappel to be contrary to law, and repugnant to the principles underlying Bombay High Court criminal ruling No. 58, dated 26th July 1883. The argument adopted by the city Magistrate in his letter, in which it was sought to justify the conviction, appeared to Mr. Cappel somewhat difficult to follow, and the conclusion seemed to be based on a misconstruction of the wording of section 151 Cantonment Code. The section says:—In the case of a continuing failure (the person failing to comply shall be punishable) with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first, in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure. As Mr. Cappel construed the section, the offender must be convicted of continued failure to comply with the order in respect of every day, for which fine is inflicted, i. e. he cannot be fined in respect of a specific day unless he has first been convicted of a continuation of the offence with regard to that particular day. The city Magistrate fined the accused on 14th December for an offence which, on the magistrate's own showing, would only begin on a day subsequent to that date, in other words, for an offence which had not been committed. Further the magistrate had not ordered (and could not order) a specific punishment, for he could not know the number of days for which the offence would continue. This Mr. Cappel conceived, would have to be proved in court according to the usual rules of evidence, and could not be left to the official collecting the fine to determine. Again, the alterations required being exclusively, they could not, in the absence of the case, be completed in one day. It would, Mr. Cappel thought, be a question of fact to be regularly proved in a court of law on what day sufficient alterations had been made to satisfy the requirements of the decision, and in respect of what day the levy of fine accordingly should cease. In Mr. Cappel's view, a fine could have been inflicted by the City Magistrate for every day from the 5th August, the date of the Cantonment Magistrate's order, to the 14th December the date on which accused was convicted of a continued failure to comply with the order; but not, for reasons above stated, in respect of any day subsequent to such conviction.

Mr. Justice Candy in disposing of the reference, said: We concur with the district Magistrate that the sentence of prospective fine is illegal, and must be set aside. As it is always open to the Cantonment authorities to order a fresh prosecution if there is still a continuing failure under section 104 of the Cantonment Code, which can be proved to have continued after 14th December 1901, we think it unnecessary to pass any further order in the present case. The fine of Rs. 15 already inflicted will be refunded.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 29th and 30th competitions of this took place at Colaba on Wednesday morning, with the under noted results. Owing to the Range being

"LALIMLI"

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GENT'S STRAW BOATERS,
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WIDE BRIM SOFT TWEED,
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41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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BORDEAUX
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M. BRESLAUER & CO.

HAVE been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of these well-known LAMPS, and have just received a splendid assortment, consisting of STANDARD, TABLE and BRACKET LAMPS, in Brass, Copper and Hammered Iron.

These Lamps must not be confounded with those generally sold in Bombay, under the name of HINKS' LAMPS, where, perhaps a small part bears the name "Hinks," while the other portions consist simply of some cheap foreign stuff, thus making it appear that the whole article is manufactured by Messrs. HINKS & SONS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Surveys. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain R N Jones, sailed yesterday, for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Ray as passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J M Thomsen, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Hermod, 839 tons, Captain R H Olsen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 24th February, with a cargo of 125 tons of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2,481 tons, Captain G Jones, will sail to-day, for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Mattock, Miss Cameron, Miss Holt, Mrs Hawkes and infant.

THE Anchor Line steamer Nubia, 3,551 tons, Captain J W Shanklin, sailed yesterday, for Marseilles, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Ernest and infant, Mrs Priestly and infant, Mrs West and child, Mrs W H Nicholas, Mrs Moore, Miss West, Miss Maidment, two Misses Moore and Master Moore.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Hermod s	Olsen	Karachi, Feb 24

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Clan Buchanan s...	Hunter	Antwerp
	Battersea Bridge s.	Lennard	Calcutta
	Eden Hall s	Jones	Liverpool via K'chi
	Nubia s	Shanklin	Marseilles, &c
	Nawab s	Thomson	Calcutta, &c

THE following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Tokio, Jones, for Hull.
" Imperatrix, Guttmann, for Trieste, &c.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Persia, for London.
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf.
" Kaagra, for Calcutta, &c.
" Mazaffari, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Feb 25—Str. City of Benares, Halley, Liverpool, 26th Jan.
DEPARTURES.
Feb 25—Strs. Madura and Indra.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Vessels.	Arrived from
Feb. 24 Steinberger	Bremen

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st March, 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade to-day (Saturday) the 1st instant.
2. The Range will be reserved for Class Firing to-day (Saturday) the 1st instant, from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing are reminded that the Range will be finally closed from the 1st instant.
All Members not yet completed are requested to avail themselves of this the last opportunity of doing so.
3. The date of opening the Camp of Instruction has been finally fixed for the 8th March 1902, as so few Members have notified their ability to attend during the first week in March.
Printed instructions for guidance regarding the Camp can now be had at Head-quarters.
4. All Members can, on application to Head-Quarters, obtain a Schedule of Instruction to be carried out at Camp.
5. The Officer Commanding A Company requests that all Members of the Company will attend Camp from evening of 15th to morning of 23rd March.
6. The Officer Commanding C Company requests that all members of the Company will attend the Camp of Instruction during the 1st period, viz, 8th to 16th both dates inclusive.
7. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E (Cyclist) Company:—No. 535 Vol W ElPolson. *pro* 223 03 02.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major
Adjutant, B.V.R

BOMBAY RACES,

10TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, MARCH, 1.
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	P. M.
1st Race—The Dadur Stakes	3 15
2nd Race—The Sion Plate	3 45
3rd Race—The Kensington Stakes	4 10
4th Race—The Colaba Plate	4 40
5th Race—The March Stakes	5 10
6th Race—The Coorla Plate	5 35
7th Race—The Selling Plates	6 0

By kind permission of Officer Commanding and the Officers, 21st Bombay Infantry, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves:—

	Local Time.
Colaba	2-35 p.m.
Church Gate	2-40 p.m.
Grant Road	2-45 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-51 p.m.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Coorla Plate—Narunjee.
The Dadur Stakes—Coca and Gallant.
The Sion Plate—Since By and Grey Wolf.
The Selling Plate—Sweet William.
The Kensington Stakes—Nautilus, Black Swan, Gelstan and Sunflower.
The Cola a Plate—Gallant, Shalloob, Hermit and Jeddah.
Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 5 lbs.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 28th February 1902.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

Hounds will, weather permitting, meet on the following dates:—

March 2nd—Pomandi.
" 8th—Rifle Butts.
" 9th—Jackal Club.

R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Hony. Secretary.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay High Schools Athletic Association will hold their Annual Sports on Monday and Tuesday, 3rd and 4th March, on the Gymkhana ground, which has been kindly lent to them by the Committee. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote will be present on the second evening and Lady Northcote has graciously consented to give away the Shields and Cups. The sports commences each evening at 3-30 p. m. The entrance to the enclosure is on the Esplanade Road, West of he Maidan.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

At the matinee at Harmston's Circus to-day, gold and silver watches will be given away and at the performance to-night the bicycle will be given away. On Tuesday night Mr. Robert Love will take his benefit, and for that occasion a specially attractive programme has been arranged. Bob himself will clown and sing. A local book maker has undertaken for a wager to perform the same equestrian feat exhibited by Master Love and this will be decided on Tuesday night. There will also be a riding competition open to local amateurs in which the competitors will have to go three times round the ring standing on horse back. In fact on the assurance of the enterprising manager the entertainment on his benefit night is to be the greatest thing ever offered to the Bombay public And the circus will no doubt be packed. On Wednesday afternoon, owing to the opening of Lady Northcote's Fancy Fete, at which the members of Mrs. Harmston's Love-Company will give two performances daily, there will be no matinee at the circus.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1902.

INDIA FOR THE BOERS.

THE number of Boer prisoners now in India is considerable, and the cry is still, "they come." How long they will remain as guests in this country no one can tell, but the first batch have been here long enough to judge whether the climate suits them, and whether they would be inclined, as a writer in "East and West" suggests, to make their home in India. Ceylon, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Ahmednagar, Umballa and—as soon as the difficulty of accommodation is overcome—Satara, have in succession received columns of Boer prisoners. Many different varieties of climate have thus been sampled on their behalf and so far their health conditions have proved satisfactory. Other detachments will undoubtedly continue to arrive, for the war is not yet over, and the generals in South Africa make captures every week, decreasing the number of the enemy in the field, but adding to them here. The guerilla leaders show no sign of being weary of the open air life that offers risk and excitement enough to charm the born hunters who have lost all and do not apparently care for the joys of peace without independence. They prefer to swell the list of prisoners of war. Mr. M. S. I. Narada in an article in "East and West" looks at the settlement of the Boers in India, after the war is over, from the Indian point of view, and asks why as a nation, grateful to the protecting Paramount Power, India should not help to solve the big Boer question. "Why should we not welcome the Boers in a body into our midst, and give them a home to live in, land to till, factories to work and produce, markets to sell and buy?—and, above all, a fellowship free from the petty jealousies of nationality, of religion and of commerce?" He believes that domestic peace would not be disturbed by the absorption of this new element. India "has no quarrel with the Boer, no prejudice against his colour or his creed. We have not even the contempt for ignorance and the hatred of uncivilised habits which are mainly responsible for the sad plight to which the Boers have been reduced."

Having lost all prospect of independence in his old country, perhaps the Boer might find it easier to settle under British administration in another land, far from his own free veld and kopjes. Political power is a dream of the past for him, and dependence in the country which he established and watched grow—even if modern progress was carefully eliminated from its system—he considers too inglorious a fate to accept. There is no chance of the most persistent fighting upon his part bringing about any change in the position he must finally accept at the hands of the conqueror. However conservative he may be, the Boer cannot preserve his independence as he hoped to do when his Government declared war against Great Britain. It is true enough, as the "East and West" writer says, that no signs are yet visible to encourage the hope of a Boer-Briton confederacy being established in South Africa, but it is a little premature to expect that yet, while bands of insurgents pursued by detachments of yeomanry, cavalry and infantry, are scouring that country. Mr. Narada admires the Boer's courage and persistency, and deplores his rapid extinction in the field and in the concentration camps. "Six thousand deaths in two months seems a rate which surpasses the work of a guillotine-machine." He asks, cannot the Boer be domiciled elsewhere where he can forget his sorrows and begin life afresh? The reasonable claims of Britain to be recouped for her losses in men and money cannot be ignored, nor can her desire for the commercial, industrial and political advancement of the country though is it a work in which the Boer people can hardly care to co-operate while their land is in other hands than their own. The fact that four hundred of the Trichinopoly prisoners have taken the oath of allegiance to the King shows that many are ready to accept the inevitable. India is the home of so varied a congeries of people that one more type would easily find a niche in its vast mosaic and practise their own arts and industries in the freedom and peace that all castes and creeds enjoy here. There are large uncultivated tracts that would hospitably welcome an agricultural people. The prisoners have already turned their enforced leisure to profit. They work at their various trades in their limited circumstances, and if released on parole they will find a wider scope for their energies, and will leave less leisure for nursing the hope of redressing their grievances as banished patriots. The danger that the Boer burgher might become a source of political mischief in India is not left out of the count by this optimistic writer. But he sets the risk aside as infinitesimal on the ground that the bulk of the Indian people are peacefully occupied, and do not understand political intrigues. Should the Boers desire to combine with any inimical tribes it would be easy, by scattering the new settlers over the continent, to prevent any hostile demonstrations.

The idea that what three months of the war costs would start 50,000 Boers in India with a capital of Rs. 10,000 each should make the mouths of Mr. Digby and Mr. R. C. Dutt water. The writer in "East and West" thinks the Boer would accept with gratitude such a position, a position that not two per cent. of India's own population enjoy. But the State could hardly afford to start Boers in India, and British settlers in South Africa on these lines, for the Transvaal will have to be colonised, if the Boers are all or nearly all to be deported elsewhere. The British people are indeed certain to emigrate to South Africa in large numbers on their own account and at their own expense, for where will not an Englishman go in search of adventure and change of fortune. But many more are needed to populate the vast tracts of both the Transvaal and the Orange Colony from which the Burghers have wandered into the warpath and thence to banishment, and the men must be encouraged by substantial benefits to fill all the gaps in those states. The voluntary settlement of a large proportion of the Boer prisoners in different good stations and fertile, uncultivated districts in India would be an admirable solution of one side of the difficulty. The concentration camps might in great measure be done away with in South Africa by sending over the wives and children of those who take the oath of allegiance to the King and volunteer to start life here. Interests would quickly grow up around them in a climate and country in many respects like their own Transvaal. Apart from sentiment which, however, is strong as death in the Boer, there is no reason why the migration across the sea should not be as successful an the trek the Boers made north from the Cape in Africa not a hundred years ago.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

THE Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in the section of his annual report dealing with the health of the European Army, indicates that there was generally less sickness among the troops in 1900 than in the previous year. This, however, was somewhat outbalanced by a greater mortality and an increase of invaliding compared with the preceding twelve months. Cholera, small-pox, malarial fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa and hepatic abscess caused a larger number of deaths than in 1899, but there were fewer deaths from enteric fever and pneumonia. Of the four commands Madras stood out as the most unhealthy, Bombay being second in this respect, while both of them were unhealthier than in 1899, Enteric fever, which has wrought sad havoc among the army in South Africa, was, as usual, responsible for the largest percentage of deaths from disease among the European soldiers in India. Though the number of men carried off by enteric was less than in the previous year, this scourge accounted for 33 per cent. of the total mortality among the troops. The prevention of this dread disease is of vital interest to the European community, and no apologies are needed for the fact that Surgeon-General Franklin devotes several pages of his report to an exhaustive account of the latest contributions to the study of the malady and its propagation. The later investigators, in opposition to the commonly accepted idea, are insisting upon the directly infectious nature of enteric. The Sanitary Commissioner, in reference to the most recent statements on the subject observes that it appears to be generally acknowledged that the disease is frequently communicated by personal intercourse. Vaughan insists that enteric is a "fearfully infectious disease," and if that view be accepted it involves a change of practice in regard to enteric cases in the hospitals. It is certainly the fact that in some civil hospitals enteric patients are treated in the same wards with other kinds of cases, but if the "fearfully infectious" nature of the disease be acknowledged it will be necessary to isolate enteric patients from other hospital inmates. The care that has to be exercised in the treatment of this disease to prevent indirect infection, is, of course, generally understood, but some specialists dealing with this point go so far as to state that the presence of the enteric bacillus may persist in the patient into convalescence, so that a man may be dangerous to others after he has apparently recovered. This is an important fact to be remembered in relation to efforts to hold an epidemic in check. If direct infection has not hitherto been commonly recognised as one way in which this disease is spread, the agency of food, water, dust and flies in its propagation has been well understood. The knowledge of the channels by which it is disseminated indicates the preventive measures and these still consist in the protection of water supplies, sterilization, filtration, the protection of food from contamination, the keeping of conservancy, sewers and drains in good order, with the usual disinfection precautions in relation to the patient.

As to the prophylactic results of inoculation, medical officers differ in opinion, Surgeon-General Franklin however observes that some of the unfavourable results may have been due to ignorance of the fact, which Wright has just discovered and published, that when the re-action produced in the subject of inoculation is very marked, there is at first an increased liability to enteric fever, so that when the disease is prevalent small doses should be used and mild re-action aimed at. The statistics of the disease for the year show 970 admissions to hospital and 289 deaths against 1,392 and 348 in 1899. This decrease in the number of cases among the troops is largely attributed to the absence of drafts from England owing to the demands of the war. But on the other hand the disease in recent years has not confined itself to the younger soldiers, and it is remarked that the reduction in the number of cases was not so great as might have been expected had the great prevalence of enteric been entirely due to the supply of fresh susceptible subjects. The fact that of recent years men of the higher ages and longer service have been attacked in greater proportion than formerly is considered to indicate that the virus of the disease is now more widely spread and virulent than formerly. With the resumption of the ordinary reliefs, adds the Sanitary Commissioner, this condition will probably go from bad to worse. He considers that in view of this probability the inoculation of the men would be of value. The troops have, however, shown no general inclination to undergo the operation, and among medical officers it seems to be, as the Surgeon-General remarks, that the feeling with regard to that prophylactic is at present one of hope rather than of confidence. One hopeful measure, however, he urges, should be carried out, and that is the routine disinfectant treatment of all enteric fever patients from the beginning of the third week with urotropine and the adoption of other consequent measures. Turning to the other diseases from which the Army suffered in 1900, it is seen that 27 per cent. of the hospital admissions were due to ague, the number of cases of dysentery and diarrhœa increased, there were 107 cases of cholera, accountable for ten per cent. of the total deaths, and hepatic abscess was responsible for eleven per cent. of the mortality. It is gratifying to note that there was a decrease in the number of cases of the disease which along with ague is one of the main causes of the admissions to military hospitals. This improvement is attributed to a variety of measures devised for the welfare of the men. There was an increase in the death-rate from heat stroke and upon this subject the report makes mention of the interesting theory that what is known as "sunstroke" is an illness due to infection. The Surgeon-General states that Washbourn reports that in South Africa he never saw or heard of a well marked case of heat stroke, and considers this to show that something more than the actual heat of the sun is needed to produce the disease and to support the view that it is caused by infection of some kind. Here surely is scope for further interesting inquiry.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

CONFERENCES of the chief representatives of the Railway companies in India have not so far been productive of much good to the railways or to the travelling public. Rules and resolutions have been passed by the conferring managers and agents at periodical gatherings, and the companies have adopted them or not as they saw fit; and there has been no uniformity of action in the relations of the various concerns with each other. An attempt is, however, being made to alter this unsatisfactory state of things and at the Railway Conference, which opened at Calcutta on Monday, the President, Colonel Wilson, R. E., put forward proposals for a common understanding between the various companies. He invited the railway representatives to consider whether a permanent conference should be established independent of Government, with a paid Secretary and an elected President. The same question was decided in the affirmative in 1900, but misunderstandings arose as to the scope and powers of the permanent conference, while nothing had been done to secure the observance of the conference decisions as binding. Colonel Wilson accordingly asked the managers and agents to decide also what the name, powers and functions of the proposed permanent conference should be. An alternative question for consideration was whether the Standing Committee appointed by the Conferences of 1899 and 1900 should be continued. The matters which would have to be decided by a permanent deliberative body would be questions relating to economical management, rates, rules of uniform procedure, and revenue. In regard to the class of questions coming under the last mentioned head the President admitted that in so far as they suggested a change of policy, the Conference could not bind the companies, the powers of managers and agents in this direction being limited to advising Government and their Directors. In regard to matters requiring the sanction of Government, the Conference could only recommend action, though of course their opinion would influence decisions on these points. An important class of questions in railway management comprises disputes between companies arising out of working agreements and interpretation of rules, and Government, anxious to lessen the severity of competition, desires to see the companies approach an understanding on these matters. For this purpose the managers were asked to consider whether it would not be well to utilise the Conference as an arbitration committee to decide all questions involving competition. Government do not wish to put an end to all reasonable competition, but as the struggle between companies eventually results in compromise, in their own interests it seems much more preferable that they should begin with compromise. The establishment of a railway clearing house in India would do much to facilitate the decision of matters in dispute, but until that institution is created it is suggested that the Conference, under the title of the Indian Railway Traffic Association, can, if the companies choose, do a great deal to smooth the workings of the various lines in relation to each other. An agreement between the companies should also make improvements for the benefit of the commercial and travelling public easier of execution than they now appear to be. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the meetings held in Calcutta this week will have more positive results than have followed from the deliberations of the railway managers in previous years.

TREATMENT OF NATIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Blue Book on the treatment of natives in South Africa issued recently is one of the most satisfactory outcomes of the war, showing, as it does, that Lord Milner's sympathies have been aroused on behalf of the black population, and that he is taking wise and vigorous measures to bring about the amelioration of their condition. Among the principle evils to be swept away is the old obnoxious Pass Law, and for the future a just discrimination will be observed between natives whose habits are becoming civilised and those who are still backwards. The abolition of this somewhat harsh law means a great deal to the Kaffir, as it virtually amounts to his exemption from a form of compulsory labour not far removed from slavery. The Government will now, for the first time, take upon itself the responsibility of ensuring that the native when he enters into a labour contract does so voluntarily, and with a knowledge of what he is about, and of seeing that he gets what he bargains for. The great difficulty in the way of effecting a marked and permanent improvement in the moral and material condition of the native races is their love of strong drink, and the ease with which they can obtain it through the dealers, despite the prohibition law. With the abolition of the option of a fine as punishment for offences in this respect, however, much may be done to protect the natives.

THE members of the Indian Universities Commission arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Poona.

THE hired Transport City of Vienna arrived at Natal on the 26th February and the Durania on the 27th.

FROM to-day the rates for Foreign Press telegrams from India or Burma to the United Kingdom, France, New York, Chicago, California and San Francisco will be reduced by four annas per word in each case.

IT is suggested by a correspondent that representatives of the various Corps of Light Horse, who happen to be at home at the time should be allowed to join in the Coronation procession. As already announced 100 selected Volunteers are to be sent from India at the expense of the State; but if the foregoing suggestion were adopted in addition, it would involve no expense to the State beyond the provision of a charger for the day, and it would evidently gratify the Light Horse.

As new battalions of Native Infantry are being raised in order to meet the demand for garrisons in Colonial stations and China, the question of recruiting in India and beyond the border must come more to the front. A new source of supply has been opened out among the Sikhs, men of lower stature being taken than those hitherto enlisted; and the class-regiments of short Sikhs are said to be good in every way. In Southern India the Moplahs have been enrolled, and Coorgs are now being recruited experimentally. Suggestions have been made to utilise some of the comparatively will tribes of Rajputana; and military officers acquainted with the Waziris believe that eventually the Mahsuds may come forward in large numbers, when a settlement has been made with them. It may be necessary, however, to go even further afield; and in this case attention might be paid to the Hazaras of the Hazarajat in Afghanistan. Thousands of these men visit India in search of work as labourers: they are a sturdy race, and in their conflicts with the Afghans they have shown fine fighting qualities. Some few of them are already serving in the Native Army, and they have given full satisfaction to their British officers. They feel their isolation, however, among men who are strangers to them, and consequently the number of recruits obtained is small. If an effort were made to raise a class regiment, it would probably be successful; for the Hazara is a docile creature, and his confidence can be readily won by a British officer who interests himself in his welfare. If such a regiment were formed, the officers, both British and Native, would have to be specially selected, and attention would also have to be paid to the composition of the non-commissioned ranks in the first instance. The Hazaras earn good wages as labourers on railways, canals, &c.; but if it were known in the Hazarajat that military service, under favourable conditions, was open to the tribe, many would come to India solely with the idea of enlisting. They are rarely taken into the Afghan Army, as they are Shiahs, so there would be no difficulty with the Amir of Kabul in the matter. Hezaras, when disciplined and trained, would probably fall little short of the Gurkhas in fighting qualities.—"Pioneer."

AMERICA as a market for the wares of English authors is slowly, but surely, closing her doors. The Yankee is carrying his policy of encouraging home industries into the realm of books (says the "Literary World"), and is abandoning the importation of English literature. Out of about 4,000 books published last year a Connecticut committee has selected 136, a percentage of 3·4 of the total. In the historical department no one English book is recommended; among biographies the lives of Queen Victoria (Duke of Argyll), R. L. Stevenson (Graham Balfour), King Alfred (Walter Besant), and Owen Gladwyr (A. G. Bradley) are recommended; no volumes of English essays and poetry are mentioned. Four travel books by English authors and about as many scientific works, receive the committee's approval, but only two English theological books come in for commendation. Perhaps the most significant of the recommendations are in the field of fiction. Here we have Sir Walter Besant's "Lady of Lynn." Mr. Shan Bullock's "Irish Pastorals," Mr. Crockett's "Cinderella," Mr. Anthony Hope's "Tristram of Blent," Mr. Kipling's "Kim," and Mr. Gilbert Parker's "Right of Way," singled out for recommendations Miss Corelli, Mr. Hall Caine, Dr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Seton Merriman, and Mr. Stanley Weyman are ignored completely. Meanwhile, of course, the American author is finding an ever-increasing market in England. It is not an encouraging sign of the times for the English author.

THE people of Hindustan have a quaint formula for describing what is elsewhere known as "sitting on the fence." A man who does not heartily join one of two conflicting extremes, is likened to the washerman's canine follower as wandering between the home and the washing place and being "na ghar ka na ghat ka." One of this class is portrayed in the last number of "Blackwood's Magazine," under the title "the home coming of Gunga Bishen." The eponymous hero is the son of a Brahmin pleader in the District Court of Benares, who devotes a portion of his savings to starting his young hopeful as a British Barrister. The scene at the railway station, where the old vakil and his friends go to receive Mr. Gunga on his return from "vilayat" is given with truthful humour: the young man emerges from a 1st class carriage in a solah helmet and chequered suit, offers his hand to his father, and swears at the coolies on the platform. Installed in a bungalow, he affects European society and eats beefsteak at the refreshment-room. But he cannot obtain admission to the Station Club, while the Brahmins meet his habits with a sentence of excommunication. In this isolated position the Barrister joins the Congress, declaims against the British Government, and clamours to be a Volunteer. The sketch is full of observation and indirect suggestion of more than is expressed; turning a search-light on a fallacy of the philistines who cling to the prejudice of washing the Ethiop white rather than help him to develop along his own traditional lines.—"Pioneer."

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE INSANE ROOT (a) by Mrs. Campbell Praed takes us into the society of those people who see more in life's mysteries than do ordinary mortals. They look for omens and accidents and find them lurking in the depths of their own understanding of the decrees of fate or Providence. Only they do not hold Providence responsible for anything. Fate is the arbiter of their destinies, and fate gets no other name or explanation, though they give it unswerving faith. What rules Fate, and causes its somewhat fanciful direction of their lives and fortunes, it is no use to inquire. When this story opens, the Ambassador from the Emperor of Abaria to St. James's lies sick to death in his London house. He has lived through all the years of his luxurious and eventful life as only those do who devote their energies and their intellects to the draining of all the joys of this world. He is a cynic in his latter days and is ready to resign this world and join what he is pleased to call "the Immensities." But he gives his physicians a chance of retaining him and even calls in a doctor who professes belief in some new nostrums that the older men ignore. The Pacha returns under his care from the Valley of the Shadow and just as the young medico is hoping that his patient may have a new lease of his interesting but wicked life, Pasha Istadas insists on showing him a mandrake—the insane root—which he has had for twenty-five years and in which he has all the superstitious belief of the Oriental. On opening the box in which this mandrake lies, the Pacha sees with horror that the root is endowed with life. This of course, indicates by all the laws of mandrakes, that the owner's life is ebbing away. The cynical old wordling is seized with deep emotion and makes up his mind that he will die on the anniversary—now fourteen days away—of the finding of the mandrake. Die he does, in spite of all his doctor's efforts to dispel his dismal prognostications and restore his health. The secret he confides to Doctor Marillier with the custody of the unlucky Mandrake in its jewelled shrine and it closely concerns the heroine of the story Rachel Isadas, who was supposed to be his niece. Once the old Pacha is dead the romance of her life takes a complicated turn, and Doctor Marillier and his cousin Casper Ruel Bey are largely interested in the lovely Rachel's subsequent fate. If the insane root had only let the doctor alone, all might have gone fairly humanly, but it tempted one lover to try its occult power, with terrible results. Mr. Campbell Praed has made lively use of the superstitious virtues attributed to the mandrake root and has invented a weird plot in which to entangle her various characters. The combination of modern science with the mediæval belief that an uncanny vegetable growth can be endowed with a semblance of human life, is a phenomenon that has not entirely disappeared from the mind of man, and the writer has turned it to account in this exciting story.

THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS, (b) by George Douglas, is a dour story of a dour man, and it is clever and strong and well-told. The people of the backward town of Barbie are true to the life, from Gourlay, the big man, the chief trader and carrier of the place, who was hated by all those whom he had out-distanced in business to the gossips in the time-worn market-place. Gourlay was a man of thick wit, of pride of place, with a tongue that all felt the weight of. He was stupid too, but with a strong character and

"A brutal scorn of everything said and done unless it was said and done by John Gourlay. . . He was a not voluble of speech

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ZOLA'S REPORTED DEATH.

GREAT AUTHOR STILL LIVES.

OBITUARIES TOO PREVIOUS.

In reply to our enquiries as to the truth of the news of M. Zola's death which was wired out to a Calcutta paper our Head Office, London, informs us under yesterday's date that M. Zola is quite well and attended the Victor Hugo centenary celebration.

Bombay, February 28th.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The casualty lists contain wounded belonging to the escort of the captured convoy.

THE LATE AFFAIR AT BOTHASBERG.

A "Standard" telegram from Pretoria says that the Boers at Bothasberg attempted to rush 6,000 cattle as a wedge between the flanks of Broadwood and Rimington's columns on a wet dark night, but the New Zealanders repelled the attack.

DeWet is still with in the Sweep of the combined movement.

OFFICERS RETURNED TO DUTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

The following officers wounded in South Africa or ill in hospital have recovered and returned to duty :—

Lieut. Colonels Hanna and Granet R. A. and Godman, 3rd Sussex, Majors Gubbins R.A. and Whigham, Warwickshire Regt. Captains Christie R.A., Donald R. E., Hopkins, 2nd Dragoons, Knight, 2nd East Kents and Whylock 2nd Gloucesters ; Lieutenants Dixon, 6th Dragoons, Ingilby, 1st Scots Guards, Mitchell, 4th Royal Warwicks, Hilton, 5th Royal Fusiliers, Vince, 1st Liverpool Regiment, Russel, 4th Scottish Rifles, Mckee, 3rd Sussex, Willis, 3rd Hampshires, Romilly 1st Welsh Regiment, Hewett, 3rd Munster Fusiliers, Stephens, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 2nd-Lieutenants Gibbs, 2nd Coldstreams and Pike, 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PONTIFICAL JUBILEE.

SPECIAL ENVOY FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Earl Denbigh has gone to Rome as the special Envoy from the King to congratulate His Holiness the Pope on the occasion of his Jubilee.

PRINCE HENRY GOES TO CANADA.

At the invitation of the Canadian Government, Prince Henry of Prussia will spend a few hours on the 6th March on the Canadian side of Niagara.

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

AUSTRALIA'S VIEW.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to a question in the Commons, said he had reason to believe that the Japanese Treaty is regarded with great favour by Australia.

THE PORT OF MINCHWANG.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in reply to a further question, said Russia had declared that the rights of foreigners at the open port of Minchwang remain inviolable. As the Russian forces are in temporary occupation of the port, such an assurance may well be given by Russia.

THE RELEASE OF MISS STONE.

Miss Stone and her friend, who have been captives with the brigands, have arrived at Salonika.

They state they were well treated by the brigands, who built huts for them, and supplied them with horses when travelling.

GERMANY ACQUISITIONS IN SHANTUNG.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The "Times" Peking correspondent states that the German agreement for the acquisition of the mining monopoly in Shantung is on the eve of settlement, and will confer great political advantages and practically close a large part of Shantung to British and American trade.

THE NEW LIBERAL LEAGUE.

The "Daily Mail" gives the names of twelve members of the House of Commons who have joined the Liberal League.

IMMIGRATION IN CANADA.

In addition to increasing the capitation immediately, the Canadian Royal Commission recommends the prohibition of further immigration of Chinese labourers into Canada and suggests a Treaty to this end.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE PAPER CHASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The Paper chase to-day was won by Mr. Gresson. Mr. Pugh being second, and Miss Holford third. There was a large gathering.

THE IRISH DINNER.

The Irish dinner will be held here on St. Patrick's Day, the Commander-in-Chief presiding.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Manson vacates the command of the 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, and does general duty at Bellary.

Lieutenant Colonel Rhodes, Major Donaldson and Captain Williams, Army Medical Corps, proceed home, their tour having expired.

Seconding in their regiments is now formally sanctioned of all officers of the Indian Staff Corps employed in South Africa.

Major Gough, Army Remount Department, proceeds immediately to Kansas, America, to purchase a shipload of ordnance mules, taking with him a native establishment of 21 N. C. Os. and men.

The Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge sails for home on the 15th proximo returning to India immediately thereafter to convey the Coronation Contingent Home.

Capt. Corbyn, 18th Bengal Lancers, has been nominated as Assistant to Colonel Gordon with the Remount Dept.

An indent has gone home for twenty million rounds of ball ammunition for India to be supplied during the ensuing year at a cost of fifteen lakhs.

Provision is also made in the home estimates for one lakh of rupees for machine guns for India of such a type as may hereafter be decided upon.

An increase to 130 rounds per man annually is sanctioned in the scale of ammunition supplied to native cavalry in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Cbanner, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I.M.S., becomes Sanitary Commissioner for ... Government of Bombay, in addition to his own ... during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-... W. Clarkson, I.M.S.

...ding with the 5-inch gun at Pur Camp ... good results with shrapnel up to the ex... of 8,500 and 9,500 yards.

... Company (late 13th Company E. D.) ... ill embark for England in the R. I. M. ...dinge" leaving Bombay on the 15th

... Macrae and Pike both 1st West ... posted to staff corps Punjab and ...ively.

... Porter officiates as Colonel on the ... Dyce proceeding on leave.

...nger arrived in Bombay, yes... behind time in consequence ...d on the other side of the

"GAZETTE OF INDIA," NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary Major W. D. Gunn is appointed Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department Madras, Veterinary Lieutenant J. Farmer succeeding him in charge of the Hissar Cattle Farm.

Mr. C. Robertson, C. S., is posted to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Pretyman is appointed to succeed General Morton in the Lahore Command.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major Gott to be Lieut.-Colonel and Lieutenants Arthur and Oliphant to be Captains.

MALABAR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Major Naylor resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Walmsley has six months extension leave.

Assistant Engineer G. F. Wood to be Engineer.

Lieutenant Acheson Gray is permitted to resign.

Assistant Engineer W. Madge is permitted to retire.

THE NEW ARMY BEARER CORPS.

Four medical officers are to be selected for appointment to the four divisions of the New Army Bearer Corps to initiate its organisation at once.

They are to be taken equally from the two medical services and are to be assisted by 36 selected Assistant Surgeons drawn from the military establishment where they will be replaced by retired officers re-employed for the purpose.

The scheme provides for the formation of 31 companies, 9 bearers of which four each will be attached to the Punjab and Bengal commands, and three each to the Madras and Bombay commands.

THE CENSUS RESULTS.

The final results of the census are published. They show a total population for the Indian Empire of 294,361,056 persons or 9,975 more than that indicated by the first provisional returns, a difference of only '03 per cent.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nedham, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, has ten months' leave, Captain C. B. Thornhill to officiate.

Revd. W. L. Clarke to be Chaplain of Sangor Central Provinces.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.

The Viceroy returns to Calcutta to-morrow night, Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary, arrived to-day.

THE PAROLE TROUBLE IN POONA.

POONA, FEB. 28.

The Boer prisoners are still in Poona awaiting orders. It appears that those who refused to sign the parole promised to do so when they left Ahmednagar, being menaced by irreconcilables in camp. On arrival at Poona a number of them refused, owing to some influential prisoner among their number persuading them, that they were giving themselves to the British Government. Others proceeded quietly to Satara, where they are now enjoying comparative freedom. It is not intended to erect any barbed wire fences or confine prisoners in any way provided they keep their word. The men were well guarded not only in the rest camp, but afterwards, no chance of escape being given. It is believed that the Boers now in Wanowrie will go back to Ahmednagar in a few days.

TRAMPING ROUND THE WORLD.

FRENCH PEDESTRIANS IN MADRAS.

ARRESTED AS BOER PRISONERS.

MADRAS, FEB. 28.

Two Frenchmen, who are walking round the world, under the auspices of the French Society of Sport, arrived in Madras to-day. They have already walked through the north of Africa, visiting Tangiers, Tripoli, Khartoum, Kordofan, Fashoda and Jibouti. Sailing thence to Ceylon, and crossing from Jaffna, they have walked to Madras.

They are proceeding to Calcutta, and thence go through Assam and Tibet to Vladivostock, whence they cross to St. Francisco and travel through America, returning to Paris before July, 1905.

Their names are Louis Andre and Arthur Bey. They met with an unpleasant incident in Southern India, when, with two others, they were arrested as escaped Boer prisoners from Trichinopoly. Andre started from Paris with a man named Gautier, who became ill and was left at Khartoum, and Bey was permitted to accompany Andre from there.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, FEB. 28.

Additional eclat will be lent this year to the Lungar procession of his Highness the Nizam's Regular and Irregular Forces owing to the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon. This event takes place annually on 5th Moharrum, and as this date corresponds with the 14th April, by which time their aboriginal trip will be over, their Excellencies propose witnessing the famous procession before starting for the Ajanta Caves.

TIGER SHOOTING AT HYDERABAD.

The Nawab Faeer Mulk, with a small party including his two sons, who have recently returned from Eton, had a very successful day's shooting in his jaghir about fifty miles from Hyderabad. No less than six tigers came out in the beat, and the Nawab and his sons accounted for four of them.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES CRAIK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, FEB. 25.

Telegraphic intimation has been received from London that Mr. James Craik, Deputy Chairman of the Southern Mahratta Railway, died on the 26th instant.

FOOTBALL AT LUCKNOW.

THE FINALS,

LUCKNOW, FEB. 28.

In the Murray Football Cup the finals were played here this evening between the Yorkshires and the Border Regiment. The Yorkshires proved victorious by one goal to nil. General Sir W. Meiklejohn and staff were at home on the ground and Lady Meiklejohn gave away the cup, as well as the silver medals to the winners and bronze ones to the runners up. The game was an exceedingly good one and the Borderers fought very hard, but the opponents were too quick for them.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 27.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Golconda left here this morning.

The s. s. Paramatta left Colombo on Thursday at 4 a.m., and is due at Bombay on Sunday at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Sorats quiet.

Good Bhowanagar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Cons 94 5-8

3 per cent. Rentes 101

4 1/2 per cent. Japanese Loan 103 1-2

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 9-16

Bar Silver 25 3-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £37,900,000, increase £400,000, Public Deposits £18,000,000, increase £1,240,000. Other deposits £42,000,000, increase £2,400,000. Other Securities £34,000,000, increase £ £3,200,000. Notes and Gold £37,100,000, increase £400,000. The Bank's reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

SUSPECTING tyrotoxismus in many local cases, Dr. Newman bought some suspicious Dutch cheese and made a meal of it by way of experimental investigation. Four hours afterwards he complained of pain, but the man from whom he bought the cheese would hear no impeachment, and volunteered to clear its character by digestion. He, too, suffered pains. Dr. Newman traced seventeen cases of sickness to this consignment of deadly Dutch, and reported his belief that the cheese was dangerous. A subsequent investigation by the Finsbury public analyst revealed the presence of ptomaines. Cases have also occurred in Bethnal Green and Bermondsey from ptomaine poisoning traceable to the same consignment of cheese, which has been traced to the maker in Holland. St. Bartholomew's Hospital has also made experiments, and the cheese has killed a rat and a mouse. The sequel should be interesting.

H. R. H. Prince Henry of Orleans, who was the guest of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote in Bombay, left for Calcutta on Thursday.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO MURSHIDABAD.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MURSHIDABAD, FEBRUARY 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy replying to an address of welcome at Murshidabad said :—Gentlemen, I have often regarded it as one of the misfortunes attending the circumstances in which the Governor-General, and later on, the Viceroy of India, ceased to be Governor of Bengal that he has thereby, to a large extent, forfeited the opportunity of making himself acquainted with the sites, the conditions, and the people of this historic province which he enjoyed in the early part of the last century. Bengal has now been so well served by a long series of capable and sympathetic Lieutenant Governors, among whom the present incumbent of that post will aways hold a high rank, that it has become the fashion for the head of the Government of India to delegate with complacency to his lieutenant the task that was once laboriously performed by himself. For my own part I do not see why a Viceroy should be less interested in Bengal than in any other part of the British possessions in India—on the contrary, in many respects, this province has a superior claim upon his concern, for it was at this very place as you have rightly reminded me in your address, that the British Empire in India started into being. On the confines of this district was fought the famous battle that gave the dominion of Bengal, to the British, and here has been planted for the best part of two centuries the distinguished and loyal family of the present eminent representative of which, the Nawab of Murshidabad, I am the guest on the present occasion. Again, your provincial capital, Calcutta, is for five months of the year the imperial capital also, and I can truthfully say that I feel in this province and in its principal city an interest as great as though I were still the head of its local administration, and an affection not inferior to that which may be entertained towards it by a son of the soil. You may judge, therefore, with what pleasure I am now spending a week amid sites that possess such historic associations, and that cannot fail to recall to an Englishman so many exciting memories of the past. Amid those romantic recollections you have obtruded, gentlemen, the stern features of business, by recalling my attention to such concrete and matter of fact objects as a river, a railway, and a bridge. As regards the river I am disposed to agree with you. The condition of the upper feeders of the Hugli, of which the Bhajirati is the principal cannot fail to be a matter of much importance to those of us who live lower down and are interested in the port of Calcutta and I for one should like to see the channel of the Bhajirati re-opened to continuous navigation as it was a hundred years ago. Concerning the railway it is certainly our hope that the lower section of the Ranaghat-Kotihar line, which is about to be commenced, will bring Murshidabad into closer connection with the outside world, and may develop the resources of the district. With the railway a bridge at Azimgunge will enter the field of discussion, and I am informed that local enterprise is not unwilling to charge itself with the task. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to acknowledge the testimony of your unfailing allegiance to the Throne and person of his Majesty the King, whose coronation is so shortly to take place in England, and which we hope to commemorate in a becoming fashion in India in the opening days of next year. In those celebrations Bengal, I am sure, will not be one whit behind her sister provinces in loyalty and enthusiasm.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Sympathiser" seems to be labouring under the delusion that a degree per se is a guarantee that its holder is a good teacher. I maintain (1) that a man may have fifty degrees and yet be a most incapable teacher ; (2) that it is possible to be a good and successful teacher without any degree at all. I take his own exception to the general run of bad results for "many years" at the Bombay Matriculation, viz., Mr. MacNee, who has no degree as far as I am aware. May I ask your correspondent how many years he means by "many years;" and also how many years Mr. Mac Nee has been connected with a Bombay School ? I know of one school in Bombay whose pupils at the last Matriculation were ploughed mostly in Mathematics ; they were taught by a graduate in Mathematics.

May I ask "Sympathiser" on what data he bases his assertion about the results of the Matriculation ? If examination results are to be taken as the criterion of a school's efficiency, the percentage of passes should be taken on the total number of pupils in the school and not on the number of boys actually sent up for any one particular examination. Has he done this, if not, his assertion is fallacious. Then there is the time question ? Can you compare a boy who passes Matriculation at fifteen with a boy who does so at seventeen and condemn or praise schools equally for passing or not passing ? Your correspondent alludes to the staff of St. Paul's School, Darjiling, as an ideal staff. He tells us that "in addition to other graduates there are five masters possessing the highest Degrees in Arts." I deny in toto that these wonderful gentlemen possess the "highest Degrees in Arts." I deny that the ordinary Cambridge or Oxford B. A. is the highest Degree in Arts. I deny that a second class B. A. in Divinity confers any qualifications as a teacher much less as a Head-master. I affirm that a man who has passed his life as a Curate in a small village in England without any actual experience of school management, cannot be quoted as an ideal teacher. I affirm that the differences, so far as scholarship is concerned, between the B. A. and M. A. degrees of those universities, is a polite fiction, and that the M. A. degree in the B. A. degree plus a few pounds and two years on the books of the Universities.

I have before me an advertisement from the columns of the "Pioneer" giving an array of "successes gained by former pupils in examinations for which candidates are specially prepared by St. Paul's School." The present Rector took charge in February 1899. Will "Sympathiser" tell us why this advertisement or one almost identical was, at the Rector's instance, withdrawn from the papers and another one substituted in which no mention was made of the former successes of the school, and why these former successes are now paraded before the public ? Will "Sympathiser" tell us how many of them are due to the present staff ? Will "Sympathiser" give us the following facts for three years before 1899 and for three years since :—

1. Inspector's reports. 2 Number of pupils in the school. 3 Amount of Government grant earned. 4 Number of scholarships won. 5 Examination results. In 1898 the Primary School did very well.

In the middle school 21 boys were sent up, out of whom 20 passed. In the High School 21 boys were sent up, 11 passed, 8 of these passes being with honours in English. In the High School failures were chiefly in Mathematics. This subject was taken by a Cambridge Graduate. The remaining subject in the High School, including English, were taught by a non-University Graduate, the Primary and Middle schools were taught in all subjects by non-graduates, these three teachers were removed as incompetent and their places taken by "highest graduates, in Arts." Here is an excellent opportunity :—Will "Sympathiser" give us the results of these three examinations for any one year since 1899. The majority of the successes were earned prior to 1899 by non-university teachers, and the almost imperceptible minority since 1899 has been gained by these wonderful "highest graduates in Arts." Not one of the present staff has had anything to do with the majority of the results thus paraded. This is trading on the reputation of other men with a vengeance. Will "Sympathiser" tell us how many of the "highest graduates in Arts" hold qualifications which would entitle them to teach in an elementary village school in England ? Not one of them would be recognized in such a school, until he had proved himself an efficient teacher and had passed an examination in the Theory and Practice of Education. Will "Sympathiser," give us all the succe ses, say in 1899 or 1900 of this ideal school, then we shall have some ground for comparison between the results of graduate-teaching and teacher-teaching. I feel sure that the Bombay schools would come out an easy first. Will "Sympathiser" look through the names of gentlemen to be called before the University Commission, and will he kindly point out the name of one gentleman who is the Head-master of a Protestant European School ? Will he tell us how often such a head-master or even a graduate connected with a Protestant European School has been appointed an Examiner to the Bombay University ? Surely there is one amongst them who is entitled to speak with authority on Education. If "Sympathiser" will answer my questions, I am prepared to give him a list of graduates in highest art who have proved failures as teachers with names and dates, schools and head-masterr.—Yours &c.

I. B.

II.

SIR,—I, for one, quite agree with the statements made by "Sympathiser," in your issue of this date. There is no denying the fact that the various European Schools in Bombay are and have been lamentably deficient in having thoroughly qualified and competent teaching staffs. The result is that boys undergoing training, leave school with but a smattering of knowledge and suffer in consequence in life's battle when they go into the world. My remarks apply to the Girls' schools equally. This state of things needs improving, and the remedy as rightly pointed out by "Sympathiser," lies in the hands of the parents of the pupils. The management responsible for these schools would do well if they took a leaf out of the book of the sister institutions conducted by the Fathers.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

HATS AND GOWNS.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

DRESSES IN "ULYSSES."

LONDON, FEB 7.

THE favourites of fortune are hurrying south, away to the brilliant skies, the clear-cut scenery, and aromatic breezes of the sunny south where the mingled perfumes of hundreds of orange and mimosa trees and the subtle odour of the health-giving eucalyptus float in the air, soothing jangled nerves and smoothing out for the nonce life's little worries.

The delight of displaying on the palm ringed Promende des Anglais "creations" and "dreams" cut by a master hand, and fashioned with all the dainty cunning so essentially Parisian, while shading with the "dernier chic" in parasols a hat redolent of the Rue de la Paix, is a fascination few women could be proof against ; and then the dream of fair women and fair gowns seen through a rain of sweet blossoms in a battle of flowers, when gowns and flowers vie with each other in freshness and beauty ! Straw hats have already made their appearance at Parisian modistes,' and a hint as to early spring fashions is consequently given.

Quite the dominant note in millinery is the peculiar kind of straw used ; very coarse and rough-looking are some of these, with jagged edges, and one, a marquise toque, looked as though composed of feathers, so many fine ends of straw composed it. Another hat of black straw, interwoven with strands of long-haired felt, had for sole decoration a black velvet cockade, with a steel centre, and a sweeping black osprey, which almost lined the brim. Gowns for the Riviera are of the lightest and daintiest colours, having, however, a solidity distinguishable from the summer gown. Pastel cloths seem less in vogue than formerly, and soft creams, ivories, and sweet tones of brown, verging on to fawn and cafe au lait, are the fancies of the moment. Most of the sleeves are being made very full to the elbow, where a deep cuff of lace or velvet bearing many small buttons laced together meets the puff, or again, the fulness is stitched down in tucks to simulate a cuff.

Variety is the keynote of the forty-seventh exhibition of works by the Society of Women Artists in the Suffolk-street Galleries ; a variety which is, happily, as instructive as it is interesting, since it not only affords an opportunity of discovering how much good and honest art work the women of England are producing, but provides also the means of judging wherein their strength—and, incidentally, be it owned, their weakness—chiefly lies ; a study which leads to the conviction that it is, still, in the slighter and more fanciful branches of art that woman has attained her highest development. The large central gallery, for example, is devoted to works in oil, with a few pastels interspersed, of which "Parted Lovers" by Miss Osborn is decidedly the most successful in both composition and workmanship ; but these oil pictures, for the most part, lack distinction, though, in an imitative way "The White Rat," by Miss Hilda Fairbairn, and Miss Adey's "Past Mending" are examples of capable handling. Far more individual is 'The Eiffel Tower, by Miss Atwood, an effect of conflicting twilight electric-light, and lamplow carefully observed and truthfully presented, and Miss Pode's "In Cooling Shadow," a horse sheltering from midday heat, is ably drawn and well painted. In the less exacting art of water-colour painting the percentage of successes is far higher. It would, indeed, be hard to find a more exquisite scheme of tender colouring and a more delicate and sympathetic treatment of fragile flower-life than Miss Helen Thorneycroft's "Harebells, while Miss Sloane's clump of "Poppies" in a shady garden corner is no less excellent. Miss Nesbitt contributes several well-studied drawings of fishing craft, notably "Inside the Breakwater, Brixham," Miss Fairman a well-modelled head of a black chow and Miss Horsfall-Ketz has caught the very spirit of "Springtime" in her breezy, sunlit landscape to so entitled. It is, however, in the exhibition of decorative work that the Society finds its best justification, and there is scarely a department of the applied arts which is not more or less amply illustrated here, with the exception of ivory-carving, a dainty craft which should appeal to the woman-artist. Enamel-working, on the other hand, finds numerous devotees. Mrs. Philip Heusley and Mrs. Bethune, among others, send collections of beautiful specimens of this fashionable art, and after a broader, bolder fashion, Mrs. Rossetti-time Mills has contrived a number of very striking ornaments. Book-binding, again, is a handicraft peculiarly suitable to the woman-worker ; indeed, leather treated in many varying ways forms a striking feature of the exhibition, among them being a handsome screen worked by Misses Jockel and Martin, though designed by Mr. Healy, a mere man. Among much sound and well-designed work in diverse metals a brass lookplate of mice and corn by Miss Amoore is especially quaint and pleasing while carriage in wood, gesso-work, embroideries, tapestries, and lace, are but a few of the further guises in which the skill and fancy of the women artists have been embodied.

Of all the picturesque sights which will be seen in England this summer—a time destined to be memorable in so many ways—probably none will attract more inquiry than a certain stand which is proposed to devote to the "Children of the Empire" on the day of the great Coronation procession. Members of this organisation will come from every Colony in the Empire to see Edward VII., and surely if the King realises the unique nature of the company of boys and girls thus waiting for him, he will give them a glance, as he rides by, of more than passing interest. It is hoped that there will be Indian children in native dress. Canadians will come across the ocean. Loyal subjects from South Africa will be among the witnesses of the pageant, and little Australians and New Zealanders as well. These children are banded together with the young residents of England, Ireland, and Scotland into the "League of the Children of the Empire," which seeks in every way to promote friendly intercourse between children in every part of the Empire. It aims at "bridging over, by the sentiment of unity and by the ties of a common affection, common ideals, and common aspirations, the distance which separates the children of the Mother-country from those of the outlying portions of the Empire." In addition, the league endeavours "to fit for their destinations those boys and girls who intend to leave the British Isles to make their homes in some other part of the Empire." A system of correspondence has been organised by means of which any member of the league who desires it may be given a "correspondence comrade" in some part of the Empire. Photographs of places are exchanged : descriptions of new countries, different beasts and birds, strange plants, tropical and other, are discussed by the children in their letters, and the spirit of unity is thereby much strengthened. About this branch of the league's energetic work, however, as well as about the dozen enterprising lines along which its activities are developing, those interested are invited to address the hon. secretary, Mrs. Roland Trimen, 19, Emperor's-gate, London, S. W.

Of St. Valentine, bishop and martyr, we really know next to nothing, but his name has been handed down to posterity, and his feast has been more or less celebrated for centuries. Although the pretty fashion of sending valentines is almost wholly extinct, it is nevertheless true that many a lover even to-day takes advantage of February 14 to keep his memory green in the heart of the lady he loves, and shy swains avail themselves of the privilege attached to St. Valentine's Day to declare themselves to their sweethearts or throw out hints of their feelings by means of a symbolic little valentine, which, since the days of pure sentiment are for the most part over, takes the practical form a pair of gloves, perhaps—the pair suggesting unity—or a purse-bonheur with a heart attached, or some other simple little souvenir, such as no woman scorns if it comes from the right quarter. In the early Victorian era February 14 was a children's day as well as the day for sweethearts, the little folks' valentines being composed of amusing pictures often worked by mechanical means, and creating profound mirth. The merely decorative valentine, a mass of rice paper, filigree lace, artificial flowers, and humming birds, such as used to be sent to sweet sixteen or sweet-and-twenty no longer exists, but one could wish the old-fashioned perfumed sachet valentine of painted satin might be revived to-day, when girls and women buy sweet-scented sachets in profusion for tossing among laces, handkerchiefs, and other trifles of the wardrobe, and when the taste for perfumery rages high. The shops are making an effort to keep alive an old-fashioned custom, but the new valentines cannot be compared for picturesqueness and splendour with those of years ago. The 1902 valentines, following on the craze for the picture post-card, take the form of valentine post-cards, with pictures of a lover serenading his sweetheart, or some such sentimental subject. In old country villages the superstitions associated with St. Valentine's Day are still kept up, and lasses look eagerly for a love message from their sweethearts by the morning post on the 14th. On the previous evening the girl who believes in magic will gather five shrub leaves and stitch four of them to the four corners of her pillow and the fifth to be middle. These leaves are supposed to charm the dreams of the sleeper and give a clue to her future fate. If she dreams of a lover, she will be married before the year is out.

Another old belief is that the first unmarried man of her acquaintance that a girl meets on St. Valentine's Day will eventually become her husband. In support of which belief the poet Gay sang :—

> Last Valentine, the day when birds of kind
> Their paramours with mutual chairpings find,
> I early rose, just at the true of day,
> Before the sun had chased the stars away.
> A field want amid the morning dew.
> To milk my kine for so should housewives do.
> Then first I spied, and the first swain we see.
> In spite of fortune shall our true love be !

The beginning of the above verses also contains another rural tradition, for in Chaucer's and Shakespeare's day the pretty theory prevailed that on February 14 the little birds of the wild woods choose their mates. Herrick sings :—

> Oft have I heard both youths and virgins say,
> Birds choose their mates, and couple too this day :
> But by their flight I never can divine
> When I shall couple with my valentine.

There is also the well-known saying of Tennyson's that "In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." It is apt, therefore, that St. Valentine's Day falls when it does, since the middle of February is supposed to be the beginning of spring. Many, in truth, are the poets who have sung their songs in honour of St. Valentine's Day. A prolific Valentine writer was Charles, second Duke of Orleans. Having married three times, he had had, no doubt, plenty of practice in the art of writing personal missives of an amorous nature. Charles's mother, Valentine of Milan, never forgot to celebrate the fete of her patron saint. She used to hold a Court of Love, when each cavalier was bound to choose a dame, and to serve and serenade her for a year—a little sport that often ended in real romance. So, too, did the following little practice, which was carried out a couple of hundred years ago. "On the eve of February 14 the young folks of England and Scotland," say old records, "celebrate the festival very gaily. An equal number of maids and bachelors get together, each writes his or her true or feigned name on separate billets, which they roll up, and draw by way of lots, the maids taking the men's billets, and the men the maid's, so that each young man lights on a girl he calls his valentine, and each girl on a young man whom she calls hers. By this means each has two valentines." The baby boy or girl born on St. Valentine's Day finds a Christian name already provided by nature, Valentine being used by both sexes alike, only when it applies to girls it takes the French pronunciation. It cannot be denied that comparatively few valentines are sent in England, or indeed on this side of the water at all nowadays, fun in America the custom is still beloved, especially by the American woman, who are said never to tire of the pretty remembrances. Indeed, women and young girls have in all ages seen more real beauty in keeping the memory of St. Valentine green than their opposites. And why, pray ? Most men, surely, are as sentimental as most women ! But the fact remains. Women have been most fond of this Fourteenth of February. Perhaps because St. Valentine was a man.

In the prologue of "Ulysses" when, through a misty veil, we see the gods in conclave on the heights of Olympus, the majestic figure of Miss Constance Collier, as Pallas Athene, stands out distinctly from the rest. The goddess is robed in flowing draperies of pure white, with a golden breastplate, and a long crimson scarf falling from one shoulder. Her helmet also is of gold, with a crimson plume. Aphrodite (Miss Winifred Arthur-Jones) and a Nymph (Miss Lillian Arden) are also garbed in classic robes of soft and beautiful colouring. When we descend to earth, in the second scene of the first act, we find ourselves in the forecourt of the Palace of Ulysses at Ithaca, where the brilliantly coloured buildings are quaintly decorated with paintings of birds and beasts and where, over the low battlemented walls, the rugged mountains are seen in the distance. Here, there is a perfect riot of colour in the costumes worn by the faithless handmaidens of Penelope, and the clamouring suitors and their friends. As Mr. Percy Anderson has already explained the tightly-fitting skirts and short coats worn over loose under-bodices, are curiously like the fashions of to-day, although they represent beyond all doubt with the greatest historical accuracy, the modes that prevailed among the Greek women about six hundred years before the birth of Christ. The colours are brilliant but very beautiful in their rich tones of red, yellow, and blue, while the rich gold embroideries are simply wonderful to behold. Miss Ruth Maitland, in her robes of pale rose-colour, embroidered with gold, makes a most picturesque Olytie, while as Melancha Miss Mab Paul has also a very lovely costume.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

THE great dearth of professional meetings in this country causes the British professional to migrate to foreign lands in order to secure a living, countries like France, America and Australia, offering good opportunities and plenty of prize money. Tommy Hall, who has been more or less prominent on the race path for the last eight years, is at the present time on his way to America, where he has signed on with a firm of cycle makers to ride in paced matches and races during the season of 1902. E. E. Parlby, who in his day was one of our best sprint riders, is again returning to the path, and will be racing in Paris this season, while T. J. Gascoyne, the Chesterfield "crack," is racing in Buenos Ayres. Jimmy Michael has long since established his name in Paris and America.

Michael, however, has for the time being, terminated his cycle racing career, and is going to devote his time as a jockey. Unfortunately, his leave taking of the cycle track was not altogether satisfactory, and his reported unsportsmanlike behaviour at a race meeting at Pantadphia will, if true, do him no good. It appears, according to report that he was a competitor in a four-cornered paced contest, and after winning his first heat, refused to meet MacEachern in the final. Michael refused to give any reason for standing down, and as his behaviour placed the management of the meeting in a very awkward position, the case was reported to the ruling body, with what result is now remains to be seen.

It is noticeable what an extraordinary hold upon the people, cycling as a pastime, has obtained. Excepting, perhaps, cricket and football, no other sport approaches it in the hold it maintains. But, whereas, the two latter sports are mainly confined to this country and the colonies, cycling is universal. It is difficult to estimate the benefit which the wheel has thus conferred. In this country its benefits are praised by all, while the medical profession is under all ordinary circumstances practically unanimous in advocating the cycle as a means of health.

Cyclists are agreed that road menders are of the most useful members of the community, providing of course they take an interest in their work and do it thoroughly. To secure this happy state of affairs, and also because they are of a generous nature, cyclists in various parts of the country recognised that these humble individuals have some claim upon them, and have instituted the custom of entertaining these workers in their different districts, to a feast spread in no niggardly manner. Last Saturday the thirty-one road menders employed on the Ham district of the Ripley road, sat down to a capital hot dinner, to which full justice was done, and, being provided with a round with an ample supply of tobacco, sat the evening out listening to a capital concert provided by cyclists. Each man on leaving received the customary pound of tea to take home to the absent "missus."

It is a pleasure to have to record the pending return to the track of E. E. Parlby, who has had a very successful career on the path, having some seasons ago won numerous races against the pick of continental sprinters. Parlby is a powerful pedaller, but somehow like the majority of English riders fails to cultivate a fast finishing sprint to enable him to get past the post first. He has beaten the famous Jacquelin on several occasions. It is not generally known that Parlby was one of the finest sprinting athletes on the running track prior to his taking to the wheel race, and it is to be hoped his re-entry to the cycle track may prove auspicious.

One of the most famous road riders in England is Harry Green, who holds nearly all the unpaced safety bicycle records. Some of his rides particularly compel admiration, especially those in which, being unpaced, he actually succeeded in beating the paced record. Green's last ride was the twenty-four hours' road record in which he covered 394 miles in "twice round the clock." No rider, not even the famous Holbein at his best held such a comprehensive group of records. The following comprise some of Green's most famous records the one hundred miles, twelve hours, and twenty-four hours also London to York, London to Liverpool, London to Bath and back, London to Brighton and back and London to Portsmouth and back.

Some of the brake makers are clearly overdoing it in the cutting down of weight, in so far at any rate as the shortening of the break lever itself is concerned. In many cases we notice brakes being fitted to machines, in order to, actuate which, it is necessary to move the hand from the handle and slide it along to near the centre of the bar itself. Now there is no doubt whatever that this opens the way for many a nasty accident quite capable of being attended with serious results. The virtue of a good brake is in its being so constructed that the rider can, in an instant apply it to stop the machine, and many a cyclist has experienced that in just that fraction of time which would be occupied in moving the hand from handle along to the lever an accident has occurred.

Again, it is surely wrong from every point of view that the cyclists should have to leave go of the handle and thus momentarily release the steering of his machine though not entirely, at any rate to a sufficiently dangerous extent. As we say, some makers are entirely overdoing the thing in the direction named, and the sooner an alteration is made the better it will be, not only for the cyclist, but for the reputation of the maker who is turning out such contrivances. Now that brakes have become so universally recognized as a standard fitment to every machine, it would be a great pity if anything were done to discourage cyclists from their use.

It is not generally known that Dunlop inner tubes are moulded circumferentially and follow exactly the curve of the tyre, consequently there is no wrinkling or warping when the tube is placed in position beneath the cover, while the tension under inflation is equal all over.

COMIC OPERA AT THE NOVELTY.

OWING to the indisposition of Mr. Warden, one of the principal members of the Gunn Opera Company, it has been found necessary to make one or two alterations in the sequence of plays at the Novelty. On Thursday evening "Toreador" took the place of "The Gaiety Girl" which, however, will be presented next week, on a day to be hereafter notified. Seats which have been booked for other evenings can be exchanged at will by those who do not desire to see the same piece twice. Those who anticipated patronising the "Toreador" will be able to do so on Monday. It is a performance which if not one of the most artistic efforts of the Company is one of the most laughable. It is not too much to say that every part is adequately filled, whether it be that of the "Tiger," Slackit, Pettifer, Susan or any of the score of others which come into more or less prominence. Everybody has an opportunity of shining to some extent, for it is far from being a one character piece, and Mr. Gunn is to be congratulated in having at hand such an army of efficient artistes. Of course, among the ladies,

SITTING IN BOMBAY.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S EVIDENCE.

The Indian Universities' Commission arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Poona and the first sitting was held in the University Hall in the afternoon. The Commission is constituted as follows:—President, the Hon. Mr. T. Raleigh, and members:—Mr. J. P. Hon. Mr. A. Pedler, Dr. A. G. Bourne, The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gooroo Das Banerjee, the Hon. Mr. Syed Hossain Belgrami, and the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar, Mr. R. Nathan officiates as Secretary. A good number of the general public particularly interested in educational questions attended but the proceedings might as well have been held in camera for the discussion and examination were carried in such an informal manner and in such a low tone that all possibility of hearing more than a few words now and again was precluded.

The first witness to give evidence was the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. In the course of his examination he said:—

I will not repeat what I said in my Convocation Address which has possibly been read by members of the Commission. I wish it to be clearly understood that in what I have said or may say on the important questions before the Commission, my remarks must be taken as solely applying to the Bombay Presidency, with which I have been well acquainted for thirty-six and-a-half years. I have no personal knowledge in regard to the other presidencies. From what I have heard I take it that there may be circumstances connected with the other presidencies which in regard to those presidencies, might indeed me to modify my views. I confess that I have not yet been able to formulate a satisfactory plan by which the Bombay University can be made "a teaching body." Admitting that we could make a beginning by finding funds for providing one of more Professors or Lecturers in the more advanced subjects, (say for those students only who are preparing for their M. A. degree,) there is still the geographical difficulty and the only way I see of meeting that difficulty is by insisting that more students should be members of one of the Colleges in the Presidency Town. I am strongly in favour of limiting the number of Fellows, and providing that Fellowships should be vacated by non-attendance at meetings, in which case tenure need not be originally for a term of years only. Elected Fellows should be in a fixed proportion to the total number, and election should be by the Faculties, Electors and Candidates being graduates of a certain standing (say twenty years) in that Faculty. Care will be necessary in fixing the number of Fellows for each Faculty—say Arts (including Science) 50, Law 30, Medicine 30, and Engineering 20. The Syndicate should in my opinion be composed of not less than twenty members so that committees can be formed for the disposal of the various matters, and rules being made for bringing questions, where necessary, before the full body for decision. The majority of the Syndics should be representatives of the Constituent Colleges. Where necessary —*e. g.* the College at Karachi, a representative, not a member of the College staff, might be permitted. In Bombay we have no Boards of Studies, a defect which certainly should be cured. And I should like to see permanent Boards for choosing Text Books, selecting Examiners, supervising Examinations, and all such like matters. Members of these Boards need not necessarily be Syndics, and they should advise, and report to the Syndicate. Every Fellow should be assigned to one Faculty only. I prefer this to making the Faculties consist of the Professors and Teachers and Examiners in subjects of the Faculties, together with some additional members (of London University Schemes.) It is obviously desirable that a register of graduates should be kept with provisions for keeping it up to date.

I apprehend that our present Act of Incorporation will be repealed, and that a new Act will be passed, in which the difficulty at present felt with regard to Section XII will be removed. I refer to "In re Darsha Ratanji," I. L. R. 23, Bombay, 465. In that case a candidate for the Previous Examination (one of our Examinations which a candidate for the B. A. degree must pass before he presents himself for the final degree Examination) claimed to present himself without obtaining a certificate from an Institution authorized by Government under Section XII. I am of opinion that all institutions, whether teaching up to the degree standard or not, should be authorized by Government. And the certificate which every candidate should produce before presenting himself for the Examination should not be merely a certificate of attendance, but also of fitness to appear for the Examination. I see some difficulties in the way of the University supervising the Colleges in respect of the physical and moral welare of the students. And I may add that in Bombay Presidency there is (I believe) no reason to suppose that Colleges do not do their duty in this respect. The Despatch of 1854 says that "the affiliated institutions will be periodically visited by Government inspectors;" but I doubt whether this rule has been followed in Western India. I am stongly in favour of continued efforts being made to make all the Colleges residential Colleges. The Despach of 1854 speaks of substituting some mode of Entrance Examination which may secure a certain amount of knowledge in the Candidates for degrees without making their attendance at the University necessary, previous to the Final Examination. If this is a suggestion to dispense with attendance at a College, I am respectfully but entirely opposed to it. It is the discipline and moral training at College (especially if residence within the College precincts is feasible) on which reliance should be placed for the education of character of our University Students. We are too old to be in "statu pupillari," anxious to increase their knowledge of certain [illegible]. It may be possible for the University to [illegible] something on the lines of extension courses (see Sir Courtenay Ilbert's Memorandum, page 24.)

I would like to say a few words on two of the subjects, English and Vernacular languages of India. I think it is possible that students at first find some difficulties in following their Lectures, the knowledge of English in some candidates for Matriculation being said to be slipshod. But they prob ably soon overcome that difficulty. As to the Vernaculars, however, I am sure that the majority of candidates for Matriculation do not thoroughly know their own vernacular languages. The Despatch of 1854 apparently contemplated among affiliated institutions the inclusion of Anglo-Vernacular Colleges in which the scheme of Education should provide for a careful cultivation of the vernacular languages. As far as I know, there have not been any such anglo-vernacular Colleges on this side of India. And the opinion, seems universal that there is no place in the University Course for the vernacular languages. As it is, the student is burdened with a multiplicity of subjects. If that be so, then it is all the more necessary that the student, before he starts on his University Course, should be thoroughly conversant with his own vernacular. With this object I would make English and the candidate's vernacular compulsory subjects in the School Final and the Matriculation Examinations. In the case of those candidates, whose vernacular is not Marathi or Gujarathi, or Canarese, or Sindhe or Hindustani (e. g. the few European or Portuguese or Goanese,) one or more extra papers in English might be substituted. There is one point, as to which I am not sure whether it falls within the scope of the Commission. It relates to Government scholarships offered to graduates to enable them to proceed to England for further study. In my opinion the Rules for election should permit the electors to look at the subjects and class in which the several candidates obtained their degrees; and also to consider the pecuniary condition of any candidates. Other things being equal the poor man should be chosen, and the emoluments of the scholarship should be sufficient to maintain him in England. Lastly, prospects should be held out to him of employment on his return to India. I am struck with the fact how few candidates we have in Western India for Scholarships or Fellowships in England.

The next witness was Sir Balchandra Krishna. In the course of his evidence he said:—

The existing degrees in connection with the medical faculty were the L. M. and S. and the M. D. The L. M. and S. was commonly looked upon as a license though the University called it a degree. He thought as a degree it was a misnomer. It should be abolished, and the M. B. degree, substituted in its place. He might mention that several attempts were made in the past to substitute the M. B. for the L. M. and S. but he regretted to say they had failed to bear say fruit. He hoped the commission would see its way to effect the reform, which had long been sought after by the native medical profession.

There had been considerable difference of opinion as regarded the standard of preliminary education necessary to qualify for the M. B. degree, and the entrance examination for admission to the Medical College. The standard required by the general Medical Council was in some respects, lower than the Bombay University Matriculation, and the general Medical Council recognised the Bombay Matriculation as sufficient qualification for registration as a Medical Student. The London University also required its own Matriculation, and the London Matriculation differed from its Bombay analogue in requiring Latin as a compulsory subject, and Greek, German, French, or some elementary science such as mechanics, or chemistry as an optional subject. He would recommend that the additional subjects required at the London Matriculation might be insisted on as a test of admission into the Grand Medical College. This would obviate the necessity of insisting upon a higher standard than the Matriculation. Even for the London M. D. no higher test than the Matriculation was requisite. The course of studies should likewise be framed on the model of the London course. The curriculum of that University included (i) the preliminary scientific, (2) the intermediate examination, and (3) the M. B. examination. If the Bombay University adopted the London examination in medicine it might as well adopt the nomenclature of the different degrees. In London B S. and M. S. were awarded to signify proficiency in Surgery and M. R. and M. D. mark proficiency in medicine.

When the Grant Medical College was established the professorial staff was selected from the Indian Medical Service, because there were very few trained men outside the service available at that time. It was thus necessary in the interest of medical education to restrict the field of selection to men from the Indian Medical Service. This system led to the dual control of the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay on the one hand and the Director of Public Instruction on the other. The former officer had invested in him the principal control as regarded selection, transfer, dismissal, and so forth. The latter officer, although the head of the Educational Department, had practically very little voice in the selection of professors. As the officer himself remarked the other day, he was a mere post-bearer. The important claims of the medical education of this Presidency were thus subordinated to the convenience and exigencies of the Indian Medical Service and Professors were shifted from one chair to another at the sweet will of the Surgeon-General to the great detriment of the College.

After quoting opinions of Drs. Hunter, Henry Cook, Carter and others, Sir Bhalchandra remarked that the evil of limiting the selection of professors to the Indian Medical Service had grown to a great magnitude. It practically prevented the selection of the best men, and precluded local talent from coming into prominence. The evil of the shuffling of professors from chair to chair had grown intense. Any professor was considered qualified to occupy any chair, and instances had occurred in which one professor was called on to teach such diverse subjects as Anatomy, Botany, Materia Medica, Hygiene and Surgery in succession. He left it to the Commission to judge of the efficiency of such teaching.

He believed the time had now come to change this pernicious system. He would suggest that the professors should be selected from the best men available on the ground of efficiency and merit. The professors and tutors should be required to have special qualifications for teaching the subjects as signified by their possession of the highest degrees and diplomas or by actual work and authorship. The professors should, as far as practicable, be full time men. They should be assisted by graduates holding special degrees in those subjects. All the special branches of Medical study, which were here at present only in an embryo stage, should be developed and encouraged, viz:—(1) Bacteriology, (2) Sanitary science, (3) Dental surgery, (4) Diseases of the nose, ear, and throat, (5) Teaching of infectious diseases, (6) Medical electricity and the like. With a view to secure the best attention of the professors to the cultivation of their respective subjects, some restrictions might be imposed as to the extent of consulting practice to be open to them.

The number of class lectures might be diminished and that of clinical lectures increased, in order that there might be more practical instruction available to students; they might be instructed with a greater share of hospital work than at present. They should be also given more practical work in connection with laboratory study, both physiological and pathological as well as external midwifery practice. As to the professorial and teaching staff he had already suggested that the work should be distributed in the first instance among tutors with a select batch of students allotted to each. The tutorial work might be taken up at higher stages and improved upon by lecturers and professors.

Another point which called for consideration was the general character of the University system of teaching, and its effects on the physical condition of the students. There had been many premature breakdowns in health which had frequently resulted in early deaths. This subject aroused considerable public attention in 1894, and the late Mr. Justice Ranade brought the discussion to an issue by collecting opinions and statistics, and reading a paper at a public meeting of the Graduates' Association. There had not been any decided agreement as to the causes and the effects, but the fact of early mortality amongst graduates had been a cause of not a little uneasiness in the public mind. In his view among other causes the multiplicity of examinations in all the faculties put a continual strain upon the students under which those not blessed with robust constitutions broke down.

This concluded the sitting.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The transport Syria, Captain W. H. Houghton, R. N. R., will sail today for South Africa with seven drafts of different Regiments, each draft consisting of one officer and 150 men. The Syria also takes one officer of the Shropshire. L.I., one officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, one officer Conn. Rangers; one officer R. A. M. C., two civilians, one Assistant Surgeon, one released prisoner of war, two followers, one syce and two horses.

The following are the names of the officers:—Major S. G. Moore, Shrop. L. I., Major H. E. Whiffin, 13th Beng. Lancers, Captain H. A. Thompson, Conn. Rangers, Lieut. F. E. W. Baldwin, 1st East Kent., Captain A. C. Roberts, 1st. Bl. Fusiliers, Lieutenant A. G. Horsfall, 2nd West Riding Right., Lieut J. C. McSwney, 2nd Conn. Rangers, Captain J. H. M. Davie, 2nd R. Scots, Captain J. B. Paget, 1st West Yorks, Captain F. B. B. Pickard, 1st Bl. West Surrey, Captain H. Herrick, R. A. M. C. Assist. Surgeon D'Souza Sub.-Med. Capt. Mr. F. A Cunningham, Civilian Mr. E. F. Severin.

MR. JOHN GUNN'S GAIETY COMPANY.

"A RUNAWAY GIRL"

Though Mr. J. A. Warden was still too unwell to appear last night, the programme arranged by Mr. Gunn was continued without farther alteration and his company produced the popular musical comedy "A Runaway Girl." Mr. Warden's non-appearance of course had an appreciable effect on the production. It would be a poor compliment to him or indeed to the company as a whole to say that they did as well without him as with him. Nevertheless the Novelty Theatre again contained a crowded assembly, and though there was a feeling of disappointment, perhaps, that one of the first comedians of the company was unable to appear, that feeling very quickly gave place to the same unbounded enthusiasm which has marked every performance. The piece was one with which Bombay playgoe's are well acquainted.

Mr. Edward Lauri as Flipper, the horsey Coconey, was again in capital form. All his business was undiscribably funny. The role of Brother Tamarind which should have gone to Mr. Warden was undertaken by Mr. Brown, who sustained it in a manner that reflected infinite credit upon himself. If not possessing quite as much freedom as that of Mr. Warden, Mr. Brown's acting was at least a capital substitute. Mr. William Bovis was also a great success as Lord Coodle, his contest creating roars of laughter. Mr. W. Tailleur Andrews was again in capital voice. The duet with Miss Elise Cooke, was sung in a remarkable manner, the two artistes being recalled three times before the house was satisfied. Miss Elise Cook took the part of Winifred Gray, and her acting was just as tasteful and as graceful and as generally attractive as it has been on every previous performance in which she has appeared. Her songs were applauded to the skies, her audience never having had enough of her singing. Miss Marie Shields was again very funny as Carmenita, Brother Tamarind's fiacee. The remainder of the cast conducted themselves admirably, the choruses being excellent. "A Runaway Girl" will be reproduced to-night.

ODE TO PING PONG.

(A LONG WAY AFTER WHITMAN.)

Magnificent and meritorious the making of
cricketers who score 100 runs,
Difficult and devilish avoiding the polite attentions
of one's dans,
Not too extremely easy the sailing of a small craft,
say of two or three tons—
But harder and much more difficult and requiring
far more patience and endurance than all these, to
be a great player at Ping pong.

It is splendid alike for limb and muscle to take
long and rural walks,
A woman has been known to add considerably to
the strength of her jaws by the amount she talks,
And Sandow's system has, we may say after due
deliberation and thought, given all other systems
socks,—
But better than walking, or talking, or elevations
according to the diagram, is the exercise of Ping
pong.

It is sweet to hear the melancholy moan of the
roof-pervading cat,
There is something not altogether unattractive in
a scherzo in B. flat,
And often for hours listening to the strains—the
melodious strains—of a German band I've sat—
But sweeter and more intense and touching deeper-
chords of music than all these is the ping of Ping-
pong.

There is something extremely touching in the
songs, the goody songs, of Henry Somerset,
And perhaps on the whole there is nothing more
truly pathetic than a fine old Monsoon wet,
And we can scarcely imagine any thing more
really aching than to hold 'her' hand and watch
great Phoebus set—
But there is no question that for pure unadulterated
heart feeling, the cake must be awarded to the
game of Ping pong.

It is a great battle this our daily one, the cold
hard battle of life,
And a man had need be a hero, who has the misfortune to own a somewhat shrewish wife,
And many brave soldiers have fallen, conquered
weary, stricken in the strife—
But far more courage than this, far more hope
far more patience must be his, who would be
champion of Ping pong.

D. B. B.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following articles towards Lady Northcote's Dufferin Fund Fancy Fete (Lady Jenkin's Stall) from Messrs. Malla & Co.:—3 pairs of leather coloured rosettes, 3 paris of fancy coloured roselets 1 pair of feather crests for harness.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	2	6
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	9	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pansai wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	43	23	51
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	19	19	35
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	39	28	58
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	20	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	11	9	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	11	20
Total	154	109	219
Total plague deaths to date	105,211	91,970	
Same date last year	172	170	363

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

If the Salisbury Ministry have been spared longer than Governments usually are the loss of Parliamentary seats, things have moved rather rapidly of late, and a further factor in the situation, which is apt to be lost sight of, is that in nearly every by-election which has been held the Unionist majority has been less than it was at the "General," even though a seat has actually been lost. The Government have won a constituency in Scotland and lost two in Ireland—to the Nationalists, and to Mr. T. W. Russell's Compulsory Land Purchase Party—so that the Ministerial majority is now 132, while the Liberal members number 179, as against 177 in the autumn of 1900. In the by-contests the Unionist majorities dropped at Blackpool, Monmouth Boroughs, Saffron, Walden, Andover, and Sheffield, and was stationary at Stratford-on-Avon. The Liberal majority fell at Dewsbury (thanks to the third candidature), but increased at Maidstone. If Liberals have not gained seats, yet they may console themselves with the reflection that their total vote in the constituencies does not fall, but rather increases, and this at a time when Oppositions always fight under the worst possible conditions.

The interesting little ceremony which took place the other day at the historic church of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower, when a couple of marble tablets will be formally dedicated to the memory of the many who have suffered death at the hands of the executioner, will recall one of the most grim pages in English history. Lady Jane Grey, Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Fisher (Bishop of Rochester), the Earls of Warwick and Essex, the Duke of Northumberland, and Margaret Marchioness of Salisbury are a few only of those who lie buried here. The last named was the mother of Cardinal Pole, and it is recorded that, refusing to lay her head on the block as a traitor, the executioner chased her round the scaffold until he literally hacked her to death. St. Peter's Church, which stands to the north-west of the White Tower, was built or re-built by Edward III., and was one of the few edifices of the kind that escaped the fury of the Great Fire.

"R. A. H." writes from Dean's yard as follows: The idea that FitzGerald never saw anything of Scotland is disproved by the extract from "More Letters of Edward Fitz Gerald." But I am quite sure there is foundation for the story of his idiosyncracies in this matter of travel. My books on the subject are 100 miles away in old Fitz's beloved Suffolkso I cannot quote. But I am confident that somwhere it is recorded of him that on one occasion, when he was journeying to Scotland, he alighted for a moment at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and there, seeing a train about to steam South he felt, it was a fine opportunity to return swiftly and comfortably home—and accordingly he did so! On another occasion he sailed his yacht across from the Suffolk coast to Holland, wishful to see the pictures of the Duch masters at Amsterdam or Rotterdam. But after making the passage successfully, he found on arrival that a favouring wind was blowing which would pleasantly carry him back to England; so he forthwith put about and returned!

St. Matthews, the scene of the much-canvassed "Requiem" for Queen Victoria, was carved fifty years ago out of the adjoining parish of St. Johns, Westminster. The first vicar—Mr. Malone—is still living, and recently wrote an amusing letter of congratulation to his old parishioners on the celebration of their jubilee. In this Mr. Malone states that when St. Matthews was consecrated the varnish on the pitch-pine pews was not dry, and the congregation on trying to rise at the conclusion of a long sermon found themselves firmly held. Mr. Malone humorously adds that he always regarded this catastrophe as a true omen that the people of St. Matthews would always stick to their church.

Dr. Alexander W. Roberts has an interesting article in "Chambers's Journal" on astronomical problems. Here is one extract: Photography has enabled astronomers to peer far into the depths, of space; nay, even perhaps to have glimpses of that hinterland that lies beyond the universe of stars. When very-long exposure photographs of the sky are taken—say, of twenty to thirty hours, taken, of course, on different nights—they do not reveal a vast background of stars as we would expect. Indeed, they do not reveal many more stars than photographs of shorter exposure; but they reveal a background apparently of wisps and streamers and whorls of nebulous matter. "Is it possible," asks Dr. Roberts, "that we are seeing beyond the stars into that lumber-room where world-stuff is stored?"

To the ordinary astronomer the future lines of astronomical progress is, in Dr. Roberts's opinion, simply to answer the old lines, "How I wonder what you are, Up above the world so high." That was the problem a hundred years ago; it will be the problem before astronomers a hundred years hence: We have only lifted a corner of the fringe of the veil that still hides so much from us. It is true we do seem to know something of the stars, of their distance, their size, their composition, their evolution; but how little do we know! The Chicago great refractor reveals, it is estimated, 25,000,000 stars, and we know the distance of about a hundred of these, the weight of ten, the composition of about 300, the size of five, and the absolute movements of twenty!

Dr. Roberts returns to his hundred-year-old treatise in a "humble spirit." "One is apt to get inflated with the idea of what great things are being done in our day: but the 25,000,000 million stars has a sobering effect.

The Zecca, in the days of the temporal power of the Popes the Pontifical mint, and situated at the back of St. Peter's, is now used by the Italian Government for the same purpose. But a narrow road separates it from the Vatican Library. The Italian sentinel on guard at the Zecca paces up and down at a few yards' distance from the Swiss guard, who stands at the carriage entrance to the Court of St. Damascus. Leo XIII. would like to buy back his own mint from the State in order to prevent the possible catastrophe of a conflagration of the world-famed library. The Libral Press, however, opposes the project on the principle that it is not expedient to extend the Vatican possessions.

Golf is drawn on by Dr. Robert L. Drummond, of Edinburgh, in a sermon which appears in this week's "Christian World Pulpit," by illustration of the text. "Thou art not far from the Kingdom of God." He says: "Not far from the Kingdom of God" is not within it. That is how I would put it, "Never up; never in. I dare say those of you who are golfers know what that means. And I am sure if you have ever paid any attention to the game you will be struck by the way in which the game of golf seems to reproduce the common scenes of life. Those of you who don't play may know that the great object is to put the little white ball into the little hole. And so long as you are short of that, if you don't do it—well, the other man does it before you. He has won the hole. And in doing this, when you come to what is called the "puting green," and you take your puts—it may be a beautiful puts. It may run straight for the hole, but if it stops short you will say to yourself, and your partner will say to you "Never up; never in. It is a beauty, but it wants legs." And that is just exactly the situation here—"not far from the Kingdom." You may be "lying dead" as we say. The next shot is sure to do it. "Never up; never in." What preacher, wearied of hackneyed illustrations and quotations, will, asks the "Christian World," be the first to draw out the spiritual meanings of ping-pong?

We quoted the other day a story told by the late Mr. Hindes Groome, to the effect that when FitzGerald went to see Scotland he never got farther than the Waverley Station. Mr. Groome, as Mr. D. Roscoe points out, must have been misinformed. Writing on July 31, 1874, FitzGerald says: "... And Edinburgh looked really beautiful to me that long evening; and the next day, though I only drove about it and went into none of the buildings, not even up the Castle steep, all which looked so grand from my inn in Princes-street, and (in spite of you) I worshipped at the Scott Monument and went to Abbotsford next day. Glad to find it was not at all the Cockney castle I had been told of, but a substantial house in a style common to the country, with broad walks before, and then a meadow, and then the Tweed, and then the woods my hero planted, and which I wished he could see thriving so well. Then Dryburgh, for his sake, too, you know. And I was really going home the next day; but had to wait for some money, and was persuaded to take a Cook's passport to Stirling, Katrine, Lomond, &c., which somehow I did not care for; and on the fourth day back to London by rail. ... A long way to go for so little purpose, you may think—my little pilgrimage to my Mecca! This was written to the Master of Trinity (!), and is on page 103 of "More Letters of Edward FitzGerald," recently published by Mac millan and Co.

Madame Alphonse Daudet reports the result of a plebiscite taken at a literary gathering in a French country house on the question. "If you were only allowed twenty books to read, whose books would you choose?" It appears that the Evangelists headed the list, followed, in order, by Chateaubriand Victor Hugo, La Fontaine, Pascal, Diderot, Flaubert, Alphonse Daudet, Balzac, Thomas a Kempes, Bossuet, and Prevost—not the author of "les Demi-Vierges," but his namesake, famous for "Manon Lescaut." It is remarked as curious that hardly any votes were recorded in favour of Bernardin de Saint Pierre, Lamartine, and Alfred de Musset.

M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, has inspired in the breasts of certain New York legislators an ardent desire for reform. On a recent visit to Albany he was introduced to the Senators and Assemblymen, and in conversation with Mr. John McKeown, a member of the Minority side, he happened to mention that in France a minority can express in a forcible way its disapproval of the ruling of the presiding officer. "How do they do it?" asked Mr. McKeown eagerly. "They have desk lids which make a very loud noise when slammed, and they often slam them until the Speaker's gavel cannot be heard above the din." It is now declared that Mr. McKeown is preparing a Bill for refurnishing the Assembly Chamber at Albany with desks on the French patern. His trouble is how he can succeed without first having the desks to help his Bill through.

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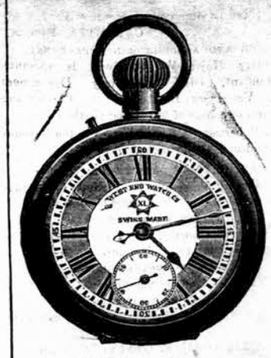

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In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Pilkerton's peerage is a difficult matter to arrange for everybody as Mr. Anthony Hope's imaginary Downing Street. "A job must be plausible unless a man's very highly related," says Lucius Vandean. Lucius himself is in love with Pilkerton's daughter; he is witty; he is charming; he lives in a small flat in Berkeley Square—"small because I'm poor, Berkeley Square because I'm proud"—and he is played by Mr. Arthur Bourchier. Lord Addiliworth (Mr. H. V. Esmond) is working for the C. B., and gets it in a most amusing little scene, also in the last act. Unreal, slight, and ineffectual as it is, Pilkerton's Peerage is an example of Mr. Anthony Hope's perfect skill in omission. One has a feeling that many good things are left unsaid; there are hints and interjections; there are all "The Dolly Dialogues" little tricks and pauses, but it is a question whether the witty lines that one enjoys in a quick glance through the pages of a book should be excepted to hold the attention of an audience.

Mr. Sam Sothern, who plays Herbert V. Bascom M. P., in Pilkerton's Peerage at the Garrick, possesses such a pleasant and happy manner of talking, whether it is about the stage, the famous events of the Sothern's career, or on subjects of interest not connected with the theatre at all, that an hour spent in his company is both entertaining and to be remembered. He is the third son of the great Dundreary. His brother, Mr. E. H. Sothern, is, as everybody knows, one of the favourite actors of America, and he himself—going on the stage as it were by the merest chance, is hardly ever allowed to "rest." Young energetic (he is always up and taking his morning ride on horseback before eight o'clock) and popular, Mr. Sam Sothern not only plays himself, but represents his brother in this country, reading and judging almost as many dramas as if he were a private particular Censor for American productions!

As a matter of fact, Mr. Sothern's name is not "Sam" at all, but George Evelyn Augustus. He was born during the run of one of his father's greatest successes. Playgoers of an older generation will remember the production of Brother Sam, and it was in honour of that part that his parents first called him by the name he has been known by ever since. I have said that his debut was made by the merest chance, and it happened in this way. He met Mr. Charles Hawtrey one day in the street. "Will you take an engagement in The Private Secretary?" was the casual question asked. "No, I don't care about going on the stage," said Mr. Sothern. "Oh, you'd better try it," said Mr. Hawtrey. "Very well," said Mr. Sothern, and changed the subject; but the stage, like the name Sam, has never failed him from that day to this.

Mr. Sam Sothern's first American engagement (he has lived and played in the States off and on for eight years) was with John T. Raymond, an old friend of his father's, a sterling actor, but a very eccentric man. The young Englishman was naturally nervous when it came to his first night; he almost hoped that the audience would not take much notice of him till he felt more accustomed to the stage and his new surroundings. But directly he appeared, John T. Raymond, laying a hand on his shoulder, marched him down to the footlights. "This is my young friend Sothern," he said to the audience, "we all knew and loved his father, and we shall be glad to see him do his best, and we give him a hearty welcome. Now, Sam, my boy, fire away!"

Mr. Sam Sothern heard the following true little story from Joseph Jefferson. It concerns the oft-told fact that Sothern worked up Lord Dundreary, in Our American Cousin, from a six line part into one of the famous performances of last century. He and Jefferson were playing in New York. They were fond of riding and shared the expenses of a stable. When Sothern was cast for the then insignificant character of Dundreary, he declared to Jefferson, as they took their daily ride together that it was impossible for him to play it—it was too small—he would throw it up. Jefferson only said, "If you refuse the part and lose your engagement, you will not be able to afford a horse; then I shall not be able to afford a horse. Think it over!" Sothern thought it over, and the result will not be readily forgotten in the annals of the stage.

When Mr. Sam Sothern played Captain de Feenix, in Trelawney of the Wells, he made up, at Mr. Pinero's request, exactly like his father as Lord Dundreary; indeed, the son's modern photograph is almost a facsimile of the characteristic old sketches and pictures that were given to him by Mr. Edward Pemberton, the author of the Life of his father. Mrs. Sam Sothern is also on the stage. She is now appearing in As Once in May, Mr. Hartley Manners' little one-act play which precedes Are You a Mason? at the Shaftesbury.

As there are Lyceum men playing in so many London theatres just now, so there are old members of Wilson Barrett's company frequently appearing with success upon the West-end boards. Mr. Caleb Porter, who makes so much of his part in The Sequel, at the Criterion, is one of the latter, although his stage experiences before and since his three years with Mr. Barrett, seem to have covered the whole ground from stock work with Miss Sarah Thorne to stage management at the Adelphi, from comedy parts in London to producing plays in Australia. Mr. Porter, who commenced in a thinking part with the comedians—so well known in the halls—the Two Macs, is not only a thoroughly capable and finished actor, but clever with his pencil, and especially good at little pen sketches of humorous subjects.

Mr. Porter tells a good tale of an actor of the old school, to quote Mr. Lenville in Nicholas Nickleby, a bricks and mortar tragedian. The old actor frequently dried up at the rehearsal of one of Shakespeare's tragedies, and the company protested. "It will be all right on the night" was the inevitable reply. "But it's awful!" exclaimed the stage manager. "What'll happen while everybody stands still for you to remember your lines?" "My boy," said the old actor, with supreme dignity, "take my word, this evening you will hear Shakespeare spoken or an equivalent!"

Mr. Stephen Phillips, whose poetical drama on the eminently domestic subject of Ulysses's long and unsatisfactory absence from home and his newly-wed wife, Penelope, was successfully produced by Mr. Beerbohm Tree at Her Majesty's last Saturday, is a man you would not take to be a poet, particularly a poet-dramatist, unless you knew him to be the author of Herod and of Ulysses. Flowing hair goes a long way nowadays in literature as well as music; it makes excellent photographs, and excellent photographs, when exhibited in the shop windows of busy streets, make excellent advertisements. You will find nothing of the outward and visible signs of the poet-dramatist about Mr. Phillips; he scorns the "choppy" trick of carefully dressing carelessly; and a friend of mine in whose company I attend the dress rehearsal of the new play at Her Majesty's and who had no knowledge of th personal appearance of the author of Ulysses, could hardly believe his eyes or my information when I drew his attention to a tall, clean-shaven man in an ordinary lounge suit, saying "That's Stephen Phillips." My friend to use his own words, was "looking out for something long haired in a Quartier Latin bow and a stage conspirator's clock.

Nor is the author of Ulysses, as are most poets, influenced by environment. He can work anywhere and at any time. Subdued lights and ancient furniture, curios, and cemeterial silence, these are by no means essential to the entertainment of his house and although he may not like Dr. Barrie's Jimmy Moggridge, in My Lady Nicotine, have smoked a cane chair, Mr. Phillips is by no means particular as to what he smokes, either in the way of cigarette, cigar, or pipe tobacco. He is not a man who must have this and must have that before he can possibly settle down to work. He wrote Herod while on a visit to a friend. Ides come to him at all sorts of moments, and he puts them down on all sorts of scraps of paper—sometimes torn from the margin of a newspaper—and stuffs them into his waistcoat pockets. Before now, the temporarily discarded waistcoat of a man has, in his absence from home for a short while, been exchanged at the back door for a pot of geranium, "all a-blowin' and a-growin'," or a draggle-tailed fern, all a-fading and a-dying. The itinerant florist and clothier who had such a transaction at the "servants' entrance" of Mr. Phillips's house would probably purchase with his pot of flowers or fern not only a waistcoat but the manuscript in mixed form of a poetical tragedy in a prologue and three acts.

"'Tis an ill-wind," etc., and the recent little breeze at Her Majesty's blew a very nice thing indeed in the way of Miss Nancy Price. It would be wrong, perhaps, to say that the fortunate young actress must have blessed the circumstances which led to Mrs. Brown-Potter's resignation from the part of Calypso; at the same time, it would be crediting Miss Price with a disposition too heavenly for earth, to assume that she repels an accident that has presented her with her opportunity perhaps a few years before it would otherwise have come to her.

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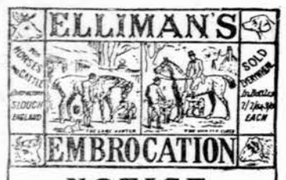

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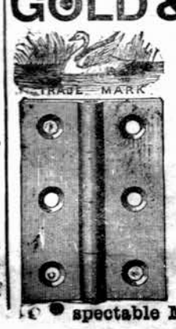

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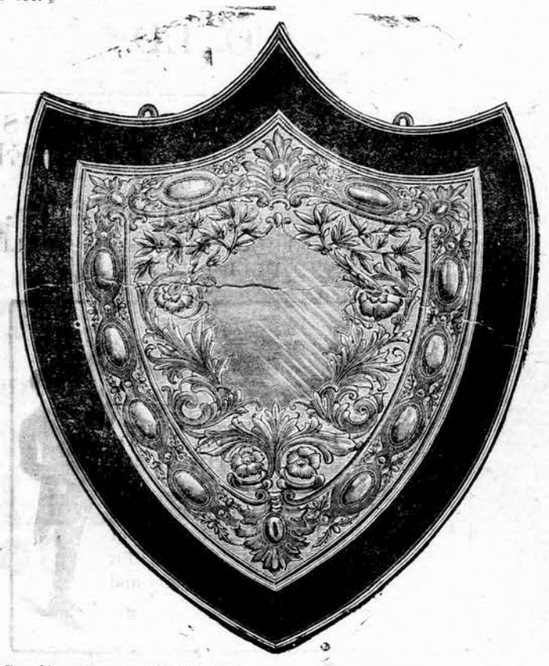

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MUSAFFI
SALVE
Annihilates Pain in 5 Minutes.
ANTISEPTIC, DISINFECTANT, HARMLESS.
CURES PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDE, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, STIFF JOINTS and BACK-ACHE.
It penetrates and soothes the pain of Head-ache, cools the burning forehead, and in Neuralgia acts as if by magic.
HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE heals cracks, ulcers wounds, running sores, sprains, and cools and cures all cuts and hurts.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.
HUXLEY'S 'Musaffi' Salve
Is composed of remedies adopted in the Pharmacopoeias.

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KEMP & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
ARE THE MOST CELEBRATED
AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS
GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED FOR THEIR EXQUISITE QUALITY EXCELLENCE AND DELICIOUSNESS.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGH OUT INDIA,
BECAUSE they are manufactured at CAIRO (EGYPT) and represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke!

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High Class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent, and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe, such as Clubs Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores, and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED.

On the contrary, the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase—for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT: 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

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"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskie

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies, and every other Wine of Good Quality.

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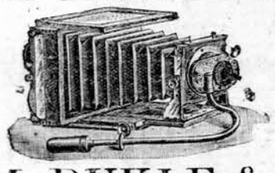
BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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LEMCO

The Genuine Liebig Company's Extract

Is the most concentrated meat essence made. Its discovery has caused a revolution in sick room dietary. Genuine only if bearing the blue signature J. v. Liebig, and the initials of the manufacturers—"LEMCO."

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

GENERAL SALE CLOSED.

BUT During the remaining days of this Month (which ends our financial year) we shall offer to our Town and Suburban Customers

DAILY CLEARING BARGAINS

Of Goods in which we are overstocked or shop-soiled and wish to dispose of before stock-taking on the 28th instant.

SOME OF THE BARGAINS.

LADIES' GAUZE VESTS,
Slightly soiled. Original price Re. 1/4
SALEPRI CE FOR THIS WEEK, AS. 12 EACH.

LADIES' LACE SCARES
in cream, and white, 50 inhces long.
SALE PRICE FOR THIS WEEK, AS. 9 EAC

Coloured Silk Chiffon and Lace Bows. All at As. 2 Each.

Washing Oxford Ties, Washing Derby Ties, As. 5 Each.

TAPESTRY CARPET, GOOD DESIGN,
SELLING AT HALF PRICE, Rs. 1/4 per yard.

EMBROIDERED COSTUME PIECES
in fine Swiss Muslin, Rs. 12/12 Each.

FASHIONABLE SILK RUFFLES
IN WHITE, ALSO BLACK, HALF PRICE.

HANDSOME BROCHE SILKS
in rich colours, Rs. 1/7 per yard.

SOME GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY at half and Quarter prices.

REMNANTS OF SILK LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS AND DRESS MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD AND NAPIER ROAD, BOMBAY.

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

To

Their Majesties

The King and Queen.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

THE LANCET in commenting upon the great beneficial use of tobacco by our soldiers during the Boer War says:—*"We are inclined to believe that used with due moderation Tobacco is of value second only to food itself."*
If Tobacco is good for the soldier it is equally so for the civilian, but see that you smoke pure Tobacco.

Purity is Health. OGDEN'S 'GUINEA-GOLD' CIGARETTES have attained an enormous and constantly increasing sale mostly on account of their absolute purity.

THE LANCET says:—*"We found that OGDEN'S "GUINEA-GOLD" CIGARETTES were composed of light Virginia leaf, and were quite free from objectionable flavouring materials."*

WELL KNOWN ANALYSTS ALSO TESTIFY TO THIS FACT:—

SIR C. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.I.C.,
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, R.C.S.I., PUBLIC ANALYST.
CITY LABORATORY, 17, CASTLE STREET, DUBLIN,
November 27th, 1900.

"I have examined OGDEN'S 'GUINEA-GOLD' CIGARETTES both chemically and microscopically, and find that they consist purely of tobacco leaf. The microscopical characters of the leaf are identical with those of the best Virginian and Maryland Tobacco. I consider, therefore, that these Cigarettes are of good quality and quite pure.
"CHARLES A. CAMERON, Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I."

CHEMICAL LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE,
10, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL, May 14th, 1898.

"I have performed a thoroughly exhaustive analysis of a sample drawn promiscuously of the OGDEN'S 'GUINEA-GOLD' CIGARETTES exactly as they are issued to the public. The results of my tests prove the Tobacco to be of the best possible quality, and the paper of most approved manufacture.
"Summing up my investigations I find their 'PURITY' is, both in respect to the Paper and Tobacco, undoubted, their condition all that can be desired by the most fastidious of cigarette smokers.
"T. WILLIAMS, M.S.C.I. Lecturer on Chemistry, and Consulting Analyst."

INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY & ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
9, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL, May 5th, 1898.

"We have carefully analysed and examined samples of OGDEN'S 'GUINEA-GOLD' CIGARETTES, and find them to be composed of pure tobacco of high-class quality, free from any added or objectionable substance. The tobacco is rolled in carefully prepared paper which contains no arsenic or other substances that can in any way cause injury to the smoker.
"A. NORMAN TATE & CO."

SOLE WHOLESALE REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE EAST.

STANLEY OAKES & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

Procurable Locally from the undernoted Firms:—J. NEUBERG, PHILLIPS & Co., LTD., KEMP & Co. LTD., DINSHAW MERWAN, IRANI HORMUZ SHERIAR, HORMUSJEE ADERJEE, AMEERCHAND PURBUDASS, &c., &c.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularties.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal, &c.
Obtainable from BEYROO & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN' Pharm, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON EN

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